

PEOPLE
ited for Heroism

The Global Newspaper
Edited in Paris
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague and Marseille

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 15

No. 31,561

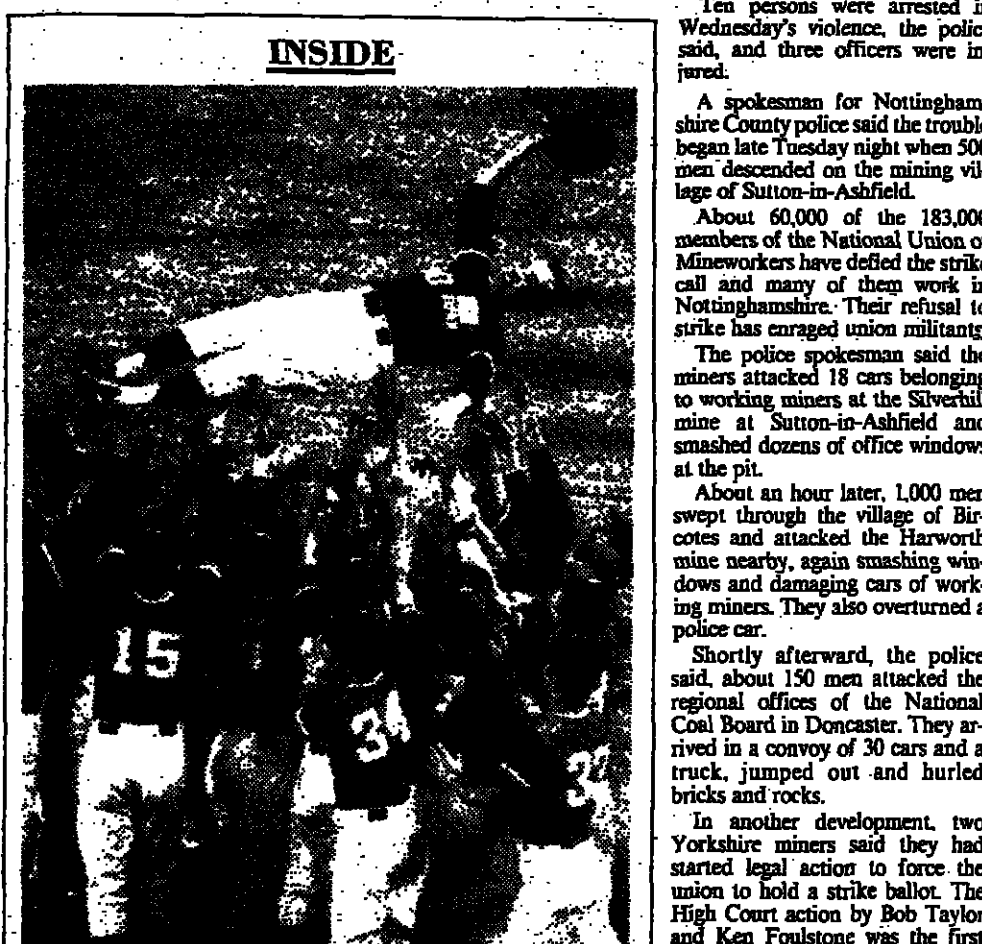
LONDON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1984

ESTABLISHED 1887

Algeria	4.00 Dhs	Israel	1.200 NIS	Norway	4.00 NOK
Argentina	1.000 P	Italy	1.200 Lit	Poland	0.200 Zlot
Australia	0.600 A\$	Japan	1.000 Yen	Portugal	0.200 Esc
Austria	1.000 S	South Korea	1.000 W	Romania	0.200 Lei
Belgium	0.400 Bf	Taiwan	1.000 N	Soviet Union	0.200 Rub
Canada	0.700 C\$	Thailand	1.000 B	Spain	0.100 Ptas
Czechoslovakia	0.200 Kcs	Turkey	1.000 Liras	Sweden	0.200 Kron
Denmark	0.100 Dkr	U.S.A.	1.000 Dls	Switzerland	0.200 Frs
Egypt	0.100 L.E.	West Germany	1.000 M.	U.S.S.R.	0.200 Rub
France	0.100 F.	Yugoslavia	1.000 D.		
Germany	0.200 D.M.				
Greece	0.200 D.				
Hong Kong	0.100 H.K.				
India	0.100 Rupees				
Indonesia	0.100 Rp				
Iran	0.100 Rials				
Israel	0.100 NIS				
Italy	0.100 Lira				
Japan	0.100 Yen				
South Korea	0.100 W				
Taiwan	0.100 N				
Thailand	0.100 B				
Turkey	0.100 Liras				
U.S.A.	0.100 Dls				
West Germany	0.100 M.				
Yugoslavia	0.100 D.				

U.K. Strikers Raid Coal Office, Attack Workers' Cars at 2 Pits

The Associated Press
LONDON — About 1,650 men raided two pits and a regional office of the National Coal Board in overnight violence in the British coal miners' strike, the police said Wednesday.
Dozens of cars were damaged and scores of windows smashed in three attacks at Sutton-in-Ashfield and Bircotes, both in the county of Nottinghamshire in the Midlands, and at Doncaster in Yorkshire, and in the north.
[The violence continued during the day, Reuters reported.]
[About 60 men were arrested Wednesday outside a mine in Nottinghamshire, where strikers charged police lines and stoned vehicles in an attempt to prevent working miners from reaching the pit gates.]
[The county police chief charged there had been a "coordinated policy of vandalism" following the overnight raids, which caused damage estimated at thousands of pounds sterling.]
Spokesmen for the striking miners predicted earlier that there would be an escalation of militancy this week. Leaders of other unions have promised to support the miners in a strategy to block supplies of fuel and raw materials to power stations.
The strike started March 12 over plans by the state-owned coal board to close 20 uneconomic pits, with the loss of 20,000 jobs. The strike has closed about four-fifths of the country's 175 state-owned mines.
Ten persons were arrested in Wednesday's violence, the police said, and three officers were injured.
A spokesman for Nottinghamshire County police said the trouble began late Tuesday night when 500 men descended on the mining village of Sutton-in-Ashfield.
About 60,000 of the 183,000 members of the National Union of Mineworkers have defied the strike call and many of them work in Nottinghamshire. Their refusal to strike has enraged union militants.
The police spokesman said the miners attacked 18 cars belonging to working miners at the Silverhill mine at Sutton-in-Ashfield and smashed dozens of office windows at the pit.
About an hour later, 1,000 men swept through the village of Bircotes and attacked the Harworth mine nearby, again smashing windows and damaging cars of working miners. They also overturned a police car.
Shortly afterward, the police said, about 150 men attacked the regional offices of the National Coal Board in Doncaster. They arrived in a convoy of 30 cars and a truck, jumped out and hurled bricks and rocks.
In another development, two Yorkshire miners said they had started legal action to force the union to hold a strike ballot. The High Court action by Bob Taylor and Ken Foulstone was the first sign of revolt among miners in Yorkshire, home territory of Arthur Scargill, the union's president.
"It's time the rank and file had their say," Mr. Foulstone asserted in a radio interview. "Only a national ballot will do that."
Union leaders have ignored all calls for a national ballot, saying miners "voted with their feet" by joining the strike.



INSIDE
Japan's manager, Reiji Matsunaga, is hoisted in celebration of his team's 6-3 victory over the United States. The triumph gave Japan first place in baseball, a demonstration sport at the Olympics. Olympics coverage, Pages 8 and 9.

JAPAN WINS AT BASEBALL — Japan's manager, Reiji Matsunaga, is hoisted in celebration of his team's 6-3 victory over the United States. The triumph gave Japan first place in baseball, a demonstration sport at the Olympics. Olympics coverage, Pages 8 and 9.

■ Mexico rejected assertions that it has moved its foreign policy in Central America to the right. Page 2.
■ Sri Lankan troops arrested scores of Tamil youths in a continuing security operation after weekend violence. Page 2.
■ White House strategists, changing their minds, approved a debate between George Bush and Geraldine Ferraro. Page 3.
BUSINESS/FINANCE
■ Large banks in Britain reduced their base lending rate by half a point, to 11½ percent, effective today. Page 11.
TOMORROW
Raffles, the Edwardian gentleman thief, and his collected exploits are reviewed by Mary Blume. Weekend.



Children and women leaving the hijacked Iran Air plane in Rome.

Iranian Hijacker, a Khomeini Foe, Surrenders in Rome and Frees 304

Reuters
ROME — An Iranian hijacker described as an opponent of the Khomeini regime surrendered to police Wednesday, freeing 304 hostages unharmed from an airliner he forced to fly from Iran to Rome.
Police were checking the passengers to see if any were accomplices of the hijacker, a government spokesman said.
Reports from Cairo, where the plane stopped on its way, had suggested the hijacking was the work of a large group. Some reports said that 18 hijackers were believed to have commandeered the plane, and unconfirmed reports Wednesday night said that a second hijacker had surrendered.
But Italian officials said the hijacker who surrendered appeared to have acted alone.
In negotiations with authorities at Ciampino military airport near Rome, the hijacker had identified himself as belonging to the People's Mujahidin organization, the main guerrilla group fighting against the Iranian leadership, police sources said. They said they thought he was armed with grenades.
The plane, an Iran Air A-300 Airbus, was hijacked Tuesday night on a flight intended to take it from Tehran to Saudi Arabia, with a stopover in Shiraz in southern Iran. It stopped in Bahrain and Cairo before arriving in Rome shortly before noon Wednesday.
An undersecretary at the Italian Interior Ministry, Raffaele Costa, said that Italy had promised the hijacker that he would come to no physical harm.
He praised the Iranian Embassy in Rome for its collaboration in defusing the drama, and said the aircraft's crew "would be helping police with the identification of the passengers, and with searches of the plane to ensure that there were no concealed bombs on board."
During the afternoon, 129 passengers were released in groups of 20 to 30 as police and Italian officials negotiated with what they, at that point, thought to be a group of four or five hijackers.
Then the hijacker, who was in communication with the Italian authorities, demanded extra fuel to fly on to another European destination, an official said.
The negotiators told the hijacker that officials in Paris were unwilling to allow the plane to land on French territory.
A total of 176 passengers and crew remained on board at the end of the drama. Mr. Costa said the passengers would be flown back to Iran after identification.
■ **Iran Cites Mecca 'Role'**
Prime Minister Mir Hussein Moussavi of Iran said Wednesday that the hijacking was connected to Iran's "crucial role" in the upcoming Muslim pilgrimage in Mecca, according to an Iranian news agency report monitored by The Associated Press in Nicaragua.
Mr. Moussavi did not elaborate. The Airbus passengers included 280 Iranians on a pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia.
Iran is sending 150,000 pilgrims to join the hundreds of thousands of Muslims who have begun converging on Mecca. In recent years, attempts by Iranian pilgrims to hold pro-Khomeini marches in Mecca and Medina have led to clashes with Saudi security forces.
■ **Israelis Spotted Hijackers**
Israeli security agencies warned Frankfurt airport police of three "suspicious-looking" men hours before the three hijacked an Air France passenger jet last week. The Associated Press reported Wednesday, quoting French intelligence sources in Paris.
The plane was forced to fly to Tehran, where the passengers and crew were eventually freed. The hijackers surrendered to Iranian authorities.
The French intelligence sources said the three hijackers became lost at Frankfurt's airport, and wandered over to the counter of El Al, the Israeli airline, where they asked directions to the Air France flight. Their "nervous" manner, their youth and their Middle Eastern appearance caught the eye of Israeli security agents working for El Al, who then alerted West German airport police, French sources say. West German authorities confirmed the account but defended the police's conclusion that the men posed no apparent threat.

Soviet SS-20s Have Doubled In 5 Years, U.S. Aides Say

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union has more than doubled its deployment of SS-20 medium-range nuclear missiles, most of them aimed at Western Europe, since 1979, according to intelligence sources and officials in the Reagan administration.
The sources said this week that Moscow now had 378 SS-20s carrying a total of 1,134 nuclear warheads. This compares to 140 SS-20s with three warheads each in December 1979. That was the date on which the North Atlantic Treaty Organization decided to deploy 572 Pershing-2 ballistic missiles and ground-launched cruise missiles with one warhead each by 1989 — unless an arms control agreement were reached first with the Soviet Union.
There were no U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe in 1979. Today the number is approaching 100.
Of the 378 Soviet SS-20s, 243 face Western Europe, but many of the remaining 135 in the eastern part of the Soviet Union are within range of Greece and Turkey and others could be moved westward, according to Pentagon officials.
Intelligence sources predict the U.S.-Soviet gap will increase in the next few years, and say Moscow could be headed toward 600 SS-20s, with three warheads each, plus new ground-launched cruise missiles.
The gap is expected to become a key issue in the U.S. presidential campaign, with President Ronald Reagan contending that his military spending program has made the world "a safer place" and the Democrats saying it is proof of the consequences of four years without arms control.
The overall balance of all nuclear weapons, including battlefield weapons in the European theater has also shifted in the Soviet favor since 1979, according to Pentagon figures. Then, the United States held a small lead with about 7,000 nuclear warheads. This contrasts with more than 8,000 for the Soviet Union and about 6,000 for the United States now.
Advisers to Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic presidential nominee, said that this too would lead to a questioning of Mr. Reagan's basic foreign policy philosophy. The president has maintained that a substantial U.S. military buildup is the best way to bring Moscow to the bargaining table and gain Soviet concessions.
By the Reagan administration's own testimony, there is no question that changes in the nuclear balance in Europe and Asia have put the United States in a weaker position.
In his annual report to Congress earlier this year, Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger stated that the SS-20 deployments "have eroded the credibility of NATO's deterrent posture."
But Reagan administration officials are consoled to some degree by the fact that the NATO alliance held firm to the December 1979 decision to deploy medium-range missiles, despite Soviet pressure and opposition within Western Europe, and that the United States has now ended the Russians' medium-range missile monopoly in Europe.
Pentagon experts conjecture, however, that Moscow is building toward nuclear advantages in Europe and Asia that would make the use of U.S. nuclear weapons more unattractive and compel NATO to fight a conventional war in which Soviet advantages would be even more pronounced.
■ **Soviet Testing New Missiles**
The Soviet Union is successfully testing its own versions of the American-made MX missile and long-range cruise missiles at a secret Siberian site, a Moscow weekly newspaper reported Wednesday, according to Reuters.
The Literaturnaya Gazeta quoted Marshal Vladimir Tolubko, head of the Soviet strategic forces, as saying that Moscow was seeking to match the U.S. cruise and MX development programs. The MX is an intercontinental ballistic missile.

Beijing Cheers a Victory Over U.S. in Olympics

United Press International
BEIJING — Hundreds of youths, chanting "Long live the Chinese team," rallied outside the U.S. Embassy on Wednesday to celebrate the victory of China's Olympic women's volleyball team over the United States.
The youths, riding bicycles and waving red banners and a Chinese flag, first raced three times around Tiananmen Square to celebrate each game of China's victory on Tuesday, 16-14, 15-3, 15-9. Then they rode about three miles (5 kilometers) to the embassy.
Fireworks and cheers erupted throughout the Chinese capital after the victory, which was broadcast live by China's state television and radio networks.
"It was stunning," said a diplomat at the embassy, who said it was the first time he had seen such an emotional and uninhibited public outpouring in China.
■ **China Thanks Hosts**
China has chided the Soviet Union for staying away from the games in Los Angeles and has thanked the U.S. hosts for good facilities and a friendly crowd. The Associated Press reported earlier from Beijing.
China, Romania and Yugoslavia are the only Communist countries that defied the Soviet-led boycott.
The official Xinhua news agency quoted Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles as saying to Li Menghua, head of the Chinese delegation, that China's Olympic performance has been "astounding to the world."
It quoted Mr. Li as praising the U.S. athletes and thanking Mr. Bradley "for the warm welcome and reception the government and people of Los Angeles accorded the Chinese sports delegation."
■ **Russians Find Racism**
A Soviet newspaper said Wednesday that daubed swastikas and other signs of American racism had marred the Olympic remembrance of the 1936 games in Hitler's Berlin.
Correspondents of the weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta said the racist atmosphere at the games had been typified by an article in the Los Angeles Herald Examiner that declared that blond American athletes looked healthier and more beautiful than other competitors at the opening ceremony.
"Hatred gushes towards everyone who does not belong to the incomparable, god-chosen race of white-teethed Americans," the correspondents said. "It sounds like a quote from a new edition of 'Mein Kampf'."

Iran Says U.S., Israel Mined Red Sea

The Associated Press
MANAMA, Bahrain — Iran accused the United States and Israel on Wednesday of orchestrating a mining campaign in the Red Sea as part of a "new conspiracy" designed to discredit the Tehran government.
In addition, the Soviet media, quoting reports from the Gulf, suggested Wednesday that the United States was responsible for mining the Red Sea.
The Iranian Foreign Ministry, in a statement quoted by IRNA, the Iranian news agency, urged international organizations to "expose the agents behind these moves, so that security would return to the international waterway."
Iran's statement said that recent explosions in the Red Sea and their "indirect attribution to Iran" were a reflection of the "U.S. and Israeli defeat" in Lebanon.
"Therefore," it said, "it was clear that in order to retaliate for their defeat and failure of their political and military schemes in the Persian Gulf, they would resort to such a move."
In Moscow, the news agency Tass and the Communist Party newspaper Pravda suggested U.S. responsibility. They quoted unnamed observers and a report in a United Arab Emirates newspaper identified as al-Fajr.
"Local observers doubt that mines could have been laid in such a large area by an underground organization," Pravda said, "as it can hardly have staging vessels and proper technology."
Al-Fajr, Pravda said, "stresses that it is first and foremost the United States which seeks to spread tensions, whipped up by it in the Persian Gulf, to yet another vast region." Pravda said that al-Fajr had singled out the United States as "capable of committing such terrorist actions."
In the past month, at least 13 vessels have been damaged by explosions in the Red Sea. Five blasts have been reported in the Gulf of Suez, at the northern end of Red Sea, and the rest near the North Yemen coast at the southern end of the waterway.
In Beijing, China's Xinhua news agency said Wednesday that two Chinese ships had struck mines in the Red Sea, and that one had been seriously damaged.
The Xinhua dispatch, from North Yemen, said the Hui Yang had hit a mine on July 31 and the Tang He hit one on Aug. 3. It did not say if there had been any casualties.
At the request of Egypt, which owns the Suez Canal and encloses the Gulf of Suez, U.S. minesweeping helicopters and a support ship are to arrive in the Red Sea area within a week.
On Tuesday, Iran's government radio in Tehran reported that mines planted by the extremist Islamic Jihad organization had caused the explosions. The radio praised the minings and said they had been directed against the United States, Britain and France.
Last week, an anonymous call told news agencies that 190 mines had been planted in the Red Sea.
Prime Minister Mir Hussein Moussavi of Iran, in a statement quoted Tuesday by the Iranian news agency, said, "Iran has not been involved in this issue in any way."
Mr. Moussavi also said that two Iranian ships had been stopped and searched in the Suez Canal.
"We warn that we cannot remain silent if these actions continue," he was quoted as saying.
Egypt has said it is stopping ships from two countries. They are believed by diplomats to be Iran and Libya.

Bonn Says It Will Ignore U.S. Technology Curbs

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune
BONN — Martin Bangemann, the West German economics minister, warned the United States on Wednesday that West Germany "would not tolerate" further U.S. attempts to restrict technology transfers by Western countries to the Soviet bloc.
Asked to elaborate later, Mr. Bangemann said that West Germany would impose a law, if necessary, to prohibit domestic companies from complying with "extraterritorial" trade restrictions imposed by a foreign power.
Britain imposed such a law after the Reagan administration attempted two years ago to pressure European companies, including some West German ones, into complying with a U.S. embargo on equipment for the Soviet gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe.
Mr. Bangemann's warning, made at a press conference, followed reports in the West German press this week that the United States was considering a tightening of safeguards against technology transfers to the Soviet bloc that it considered sensitive to U.S. security.
The reports said the U.S. proposal focused on limiting the transfer of technical data on computers, software, semiconductors and, possibly, biotechnology.
Mr. Bangemann also said that the cabinet agreed unanimously Monday that West Germany would abolish its 25 percent withholding tax on interest on domestic fixed-interest securities, such as bonds, paid to foreigners.
The removal of the tax, which had been proposed several weeks ago by the Bundesbank president, Karl Otto Pöhl, will be formally recommended to the cabinet by Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg in late September, Mr. Bangemann said.
The abolition of the tax is aimed at strengthening the Deutsche mark by reducing the outflow of funds to the United States, which last month enhanced its attractiveness to foreign investors by abolishing its 30 percent tax on interest from U.S. fixed-interest securities paid to foreigners.
First on the list of long-term goals agreed upon at the special cabinet session, Mr. Bangemann said, were measures to stimulate domestic demand and to reduce unemployment, which was at 2.2 million people, or 8.9 percent of the workforce, in July.
Mr. Bangemann called reducing unemployment a "central task" of the government, but he did not specify how Bonn would try to do it, beyond giving a vague proposal for regional job-creation programs.
Mr. Bangemann said Bonn was not ruling out a weakening of the economic growth rate next year from the currently projected 2.5 percent for 1984. He repeatedly used 2 percent as a hypothetical figure for 1985. Last year's growth was 1.3 percent.
He said that consumer inflation was likely to average 2.5 percent for 1984.

Pinochet Says He's Lost Backing, Will Stay in Power

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service
SANTIAGO — President Augusto Pinochet of Chile has acknowledged that he has lost some popular support, but he has vowed to remain in power until at least 1989.
In a rare interview Tuesday, General Pinochet said he would not speed up the transition to democracy, despite demands to do so by the Chilean opposition and even members of his own government.
The general, who has been in power for almost 11 years, attributed the loss of support since he won a 1980 plebiscite to an economic recession and Communist activities, which he said were responsible for the large anti-government protests in which 103 people have died since last year.
He said that the protests had failed, that the fractured opposition had proved itself to be no alternative and that he had the trust of a "quiet, silent majority" of Chileans.
"Now they attack me," he said of his critics, "but later, some time in the future, I am going to be remembered as the man who fought against Communism and did well for his country."
Even General Pinochet's opponents acknowledge that he is a true believer, a stern man who questions the strength of democracy in the face of what he sees as the evils of Communism.
"I am a soldier," he said. "To me, what is white is white, and what is black is black."
General Pinochet also said that relations with the United States under the Reagan administration were better than at any time in Chilean history.
The general seemed relaxed and expansive as he sat down to breakfast in a conference room in Moneda Palace. The presidential wing of the palace was scarred and abandoned after it was bombed in the 1973 coup, led by General Pinochet, in which the last democratically elected president, Salvador Allende, was overthrown. Mr. Allende, a Marxist, died during the coup.
After the 1980 plebiscite that promised a return to "protected democracy" in 1989, General Pinochet removed the partitions and worn furniture and restored the palace, which is almost 180 years old, to its austere Spanish colonial beauty of stone floors and copper chandeliers. He then moved in.
Except for watery eyes, the general's 68 years are belied by his boxer's physique, matched by a trim gray mustache. He eats frugally — tea and toast for breakfast — hardly drinks and, he said, exercises and works out with weights twice each day, once after rising at 5:30 A.M. and again before retiring at 10:30 P.M.
More than 30 bombs had exploded around the country on Monday night, destroying some power pylons. The explosions, part of a bombing campaign by growing leftist groups, preoccupied him as he sat down for the interview.
He has never vacillated in fighting against the Communists, he said, drawing an imaginary line on the table. "I am a lover of liberty, a right to which all men are born. But the Communists attack liberty."
His obsession with Communism lies behind the constitution that was approved in 1980. It bans "socialist" parties that preach "class warfare." To build what he calls a protected democracy, it also creates a strong executive and gives the military a political role.
"I don't have confidence in orthodox democracy," General Pinochet said. "It is too easy to infiltrate and destroy."
Although talks between the Interior Ministry and opposition leaders on the transition to democracy have been stalemated for a year, the two sides have been moving together in the past two weeks.
Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa Reyes has called for the election of a legislature before 1989 to speed up the transition, and for the first time major opposition leaders have said they are willing to recognize the 1980 constitution as a point of departure in negotiations.
But General Pinochet overruled Mr. Jarpa on Tuesday, saying emphatically that he would not call congressional or municipal elections or even appoint a congress, as rightist government supporters are urging.
He said that "1989 is already almost upon us" and that the next



Augusto Pinochet

fling his ministers and keeping the opposition off balance.
Like the "best Roman emperors" who were political as well as military strategists, General Pinochet said, he runs his government with military tactics, keeping decisions to himself, for example, to maintain surprise.
He has managed to stay in power through what even his opponents recognize is political acumen, regularly touring the countryside, shuf-

Mexico Rejects Notion Of a Rightward Shift in Central America Policy

By Richard J. Meislin
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — Mexico has altered its foreign policy in Central America, saying that such statements are motivated by "ignorance or bad faith."

Members of the Reagan administration have said in recent weeks that they are encouraged by what they view as a weakening of Mexico's support for Nicaragua's government and for rebels in El Salvador. Similar assertions have been made by Mexican critics of the foreign policy of President Miguel de la Madrid.

In a blunt, public declaration Tuesday of Mexico's independence in foreign policy, Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor reiterated a number of the points of Mexico's foreign policy that have irritated U.S. officials.

Mr. Sepúlveda attributed Central America's problems to "severe political restrictions and various forms of economic and social subordination," and he said the conflict should "remain outside the tensions between East and West."

"To achieve an effective policy of pacification and development in Central America," he said, "it is necessary to understand fully the legitimate aspirations of the people of the region."

President Ronald Reagan has repeatedly expressed the view that the conflicts in Central America are inspired in large part by external forces, particularly Cuba and the Soviet Union.

In what appeared to be renewed criticism of the U.S. emphasis on military solutions to the region's difficulties, Mr. Sepúlveda asserted

that "the elimination of the opposition" would not bring peace to the area.

He called for diplomatic action that "supposes the conciliation of interests and the acceptance that one part of the truth could belong to the opponent."

The use of force "will only bring with it an escalation of violence," he said.

In a criticism of all outside forces, he added: "Unfortunately, confrontations and battles between countries and between national factions persist in the region. We have still not succeeded in dislodging the interference of countries outside the zone."

The foreign minister said also that Mexico "will continue honoring our commitment to supply petroleum to the Central American and Caribbean countries."

Reagan administration officials had cited a suspension of oil shipments to Nicaragua in March, pending payment of its bills, as evidence of a hardening of Mexico's attitude toward Managua.

Mexican officials have said that while Nicaraguan shipments have been "detained" on occasion while awaiting payments, the delays have been brief and that Costa Rica, with which the United States has much closer relations, is receiving identical treatment. They have insisted that their actions are grounded in financial rather than political motives.

Officials have privately been trying for weeks to discount indications that Mr. de la Madrid's government has been moving rightward from Mexico's traditionally moderate-left orientation in foreign affairs.

Papua New Guinea Seeks Nuclear Ban in Pacific

The Associated Press

PORT MORESBY, Papua New Guinea — Prime Minister Michael Somare of Papua New Guinea called Wednesday for a nuclear-free zone in the Pacific.

Speaking at a one-day meeting of Asian and Pacific leaders of the Commonwealth, Mr. Somare said that Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand had given a lead to other Pacific nations by banning U.S. nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed warships from New Zealand's ports.

In a statement issued at the end of the session, the Commonwealth's 18 members in the region attending the talks also condemned French nuclear testing in the Pacific.

Mr. Somare said that, in banning the ships after he became prime minister last month, "Mr. Lange has done us all a major service by immediately bringing this issue to attention."

The U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, told Mr. Lange in Wellington, the New Zealand capital, last month that the defense alliance of Australia, New Zealand and the United States, called ANZUS, would be unworkable if U.S. nuclear warships could not use New Zealand ports.

Mr. Somare said he did not wish

to interfere with the ANZUS military alliance in relations between Australia and New Zealand, but he believed Mr. Lange's actions had provided a "real opportunity to limit nuclear activity in the Pacific."

Mr. Somare, one of the main spokesmen for the island states of the South Pacific, also called on the leaders to try to stop any plans for the dumping of nuclear waste in the Pacific.

"We must make it abundantly clear to all nuclear powers," he said, "that we will not even consider the dumping of nuclear waste in the Pacific."

At a press conference after the meeting, Mr. Somare said he believed the three ANZUS alliance partners would resolve their impasse, adding that Pacific nations had agreed on the need for such a pact to keep the region stable.

Delegates at the conference agreed that it was up to individual nations to decide if they wanted to ban nuclear warships, he said.

Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia, speaking after the conference, said Australia supported the free passage of U.S. nuclear warships but opposed the testing or storing of nuclear weapons or the dumping of nuclear wastes in the South Pacific.

Army Arrests Tamil Youths In Sri Lanka

Ministry Denies Shelling Of Coast Town by Navy

The Associated Press

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Scores of Tamil youths were arrested Wednesday in army sweeps through northern Sri Lanka, the government said.

But a Defense Ministry official denied earlier reports that the navy had shelled a northern coastal town, killing more than 100 persons, in reprisal for a weekend guerrilla ambush.

The source, who did not want to be identified, said that violence was escalating in the Tamil-dominated north. "Right now it is an insurrection, but it could become a civil war," he said.

Officials in Colombo said that up to 600 persons suspected of being Tamil separatists have been arrested by the army following clashes between guerrillas and security forces during the weekend.

The rebels are seeking a separate Tamil state in the island's northern and eastern provinces, where most of the minority Tamil community lives.

The officials said that at least 42 persons, including sailors and policemen, have been killed in the violence since the weekend in the northern province.

A rebel group, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, has claimed that its fighters killed 20 military and police officials in six attacks since Saturday.

In Jaffna, the northern province's capital, five persons were wounded Wednesday when security forces opened fire following an attack on a bank by Tamil militants, according to a report by the United News of India news agency.

In the attack, the second in Jaffna this week, the militants escaped with a safe-deposit box. The earlier raid, by about 50 guerrillas at another bank, took place at midnight on Monday.

Authorities have imposed a virtual curfew across the northern province, ordering citizens to remain indoors during the continuing anti-terrorist operations.

The Defense Ministry official, in denying the reports that the navy had shelled a northern coastal town, Valvetiturai, said the town had only been cordoned off by the military in a search for Tamil extremists.

A senior government source had earlier admitted a military "attack" on Valvetiturai but provided no casualty figures or other details. The town is 190 miles (306 kilometers) north of Colombo and populated by Tamils.

The news agency and the Times of India reported Tuesday that many Valvetiturai houses had been burned and hundreds of residents made homeless in the shelling. The Times said that more than 100 civilians and 10 security men had been killed in the attack.

An official source earlier reported that Sri Lanka agents had started training Sri Lankan security men in Colombo in intelligence gathering and bomb-disposal techniques.

President Junius R. Jayawardene of Sri Lanka said his government had asked India for help in improving its intelligence-gathering operations because of increased terrorist attacks. He put the number of Sri Lanka agents there at fewer than 10 and said they were not involved in combat training.



A Christian woman wept Wednesday after returning home after six months to find that fighting had severely damaged her apartment near the line dividing East and West Beirut.

Lebanese Will Deploy Army in Chuf In Bid to Extend Control Past Beirut

United Press International

BEIRUT — Lebanon's cabinet agreed Wednesday to deploy the Lebanese Army within 10 days in the Chuf hills outside Beirut, which are now controlled largely by Druze Muslim militias.

The deployment in the Chuf would be the first step in extending a peace plan outside the capital. Adopted last month, the plan led to the withdrawal of Christian and Muslim forces from positions in East and West Beirut and the reopening of passages between the two sectors.

The government hopes the deployment in the Chuf will quell frequent clashes between the Druze and Lebanese Army units, which are composed largely of Christians.

"It was decided to dismantle the confrontation lines as far as Alep," Prime Minister Rashid Karami said after the weekly cabinet session. "But it will be 10 days before the army moves in."

Alep, a Druze village seven miles (11 kilometers) southeast of central Beirut, is on the Beirut-Damascus highway.

Mr. Karami also said the Internal Security Forces, a paramilitary police force, would be asked to prepare a plan for the opening of the Beirut-Damascus highway as well as the coastal road south to the Awali River.

The Internal Security Forces are neutral but have been generally ineffective. It had been suggested that the army take over the roads, but the cabinet failed to agree on the idea.

Arguments over extending the peace plan broke out at last week's cabinet session and forced the government to cancel an emergency cabinet meeting on Monday.

The Monday meeting had been set to debate changes in the parliament and in the practice of assigning government posts by religion. A special cabinet session will be held Tuesday to discuss the proposals, Mr. Karami said.

Muslim cabinet ministers agreed that a committee should look into their demands that the government pay 5,000 teachers deprived of

work by the civil war, Mr. Karami said. Two of the ministers had threatened to boycott the cabinet on the issue. Most of the teachers are Moslems.

Israeli Soldiers Will In a Village

Israeli soldiers have encircled Aitoun, a village near Sidon in southern Lebanon, with an earth wall to prevent guerrillas from fleeing after attacks on Israeli soldiers, Reuters reported Wednesday from Tel Aviv, quoting military officials.

Using bulldozers, the soldiers left only limited passageways into Aitoun. Guerrillas suspected of attacking an Israeli patrol were believed to have found refuge in the village.

Newspapers in Israel said the measure was regarded as a way to punish villages that give sanctuary to guerrillas.

Israeli soldiers have come under increasingly frequent attacks in southern Lebanon. Officers say the attacks are carried out or aided by local people opposed to the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon.

Congress Delegates Acclaim Mugabe For Plan on One-Party Marxist State

Reuters

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's quest for a one-party Marxist system in Zimbabwe was acclaimed Wednesday by thousands of delegates to the first post-independence congress of his ruling Zimbabwe African National Union.

Mr. Mugabe, the party president, was applauded when he told 6,000 members at the opening session of the five-day congress that he was seeking a mandate for a one-party state after the next general election.

He outlined government programs aimed at consolidating his power and putting the economy on a Marxist path.

"The strategy," Mr. Mugabe said, "will consist of increasing the degree of local ownership and con-

trol of the means of production." He said the central thrust and objective of government policy has been and remains the achievement of a socialist, egalitarian and fully democratic society in Zimbabwe.

"We seek to transform the inherited economy and existing social relations of production in favor of our workers and peasants," he said.

The party swept to power in independence elections in 1980. It claims that a one-party state would help to unite the people for national development. Mr. Mugabe has justified this aim by saying that it is the only way to unite the country, divided by tribal rivalries.

Opponents say that such a state would result in the loss of all freedoms for those who did not support the ruling party.

In the three-hour opening address, Mr. Mugabe said his party had brought democracy, peace and stability to the former white-ruled Rhodesia since independence.

"We can proudly proclaim that Zimbabwe is truly on the march," he said.

With the support of congress and the electorate, Mr. Mugabe said,

"we shall not doubt proceed towards the full attainment of our political goals, the establishment of a one-party state, and the fulfillment of the socialist revolution."

General elections are due within the next six months under the 1979 independence constitution. But Mr. Mugabe attacked the British-imposed settlement, which effectively rules out constitutional change, and thus the one-party state, until 1990.

He said the constitutional settlement was "intended to limit and constrain our political initiative, not to mention our economic objectives."

Most political observers think Mr. Mugabe will not wait until 1990 if the party now gave him its expected mandate to move toward a one-party state and if it won a bigger share of power in the elections. It now has 58 of the 100 parliamentary seats.

The congress will end Sunday with the adoption of a new party constitution, the election of a 90-member central committee and the appointment of a 15-member Soviet-style politburo.

Israeli Parties Closer, Likud Member Asserts

The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and other Likud bloc leaders have agreed to join a Labor-led Israeli government under certain conditions, a Likud member said Wednesday.

The formation of a coalition government, which has been considered since an inconclusive general election on July 23, hinges on concessions from the Labor Party in return for Likud support, according to Ehud Olmert, a Likud member of the Knesset, or parliament.

On Sunday, President Chaim Herzog asked the Labor leader, Shimon Peres, to form a government that would include Likud.

Mr. Olmert declined to be specific about possible concessions, saying only, "We will have to split the major positions between the two parties."

"We are ready to participate in the national unity government," he added. "We have set no preconditions, including the possibility of Peres becoming prime minister."

"Not that we are particularly anxious to have him as prime minister, but we are ready to accept it," Mr. Olmert said. "I just came back from a consultation and I heard no other view."

Two Israeli newspapers and offi-

cial Israeli radio quoted unidentified Likud sources as saying that the party was trying to draw out negotiations with Mr. Peres as long as possible, hoping he would be unable to form a government within the 21 days allotted to him.

"All issues will be discussed in the talks — defense, foreign policy, economy and the makeup of the government," a spokesman for Mr. Shamir said Wednesday.

The election left Labor with 44 seats in the 120-member Knesset. Likud got 41 and the remaining seats went to 13 small parties, some of which are demanding major concessions in return for support of either large party.

Labor does not have the assured support of enough small parties for the 61-seat majority it needs to form a government without Likud.

Mr. Shamir does not have that support either but Likud officials think they could get it because more of the small parties are attuned to the conservative Likud than to Labor.

Papers Criticize Delay

Two Israeli newspapers, the independent Ha'aretz and the Jerusalem Post, expressed anxiety Wednesday over the economy and the slow pace of coalition talks, Reuters reported from Tel Aviv.

"If the economy continues to march to one drummer and our political system to another, there will soon be nowhere to march to," the Post editorial said.

Ha'aretz said that Likud had not carried out promised budget cuts and that the establishment of a new government with a comprehensive economic plan was now urgent.

WORLD BRIEFS

Tass Mocks U.S. on Racist Letters

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Tass, the Soviet press agency, dismissed on Wednesday charges by the United States that Moscow was behind threatening letters ostensibly sent by the Ku Klux Klan to African and Asian athletes.

Tass was responding to an assertion Monday by the U.S. attorney general, William French Smith, that the KGB, the Soviet secret police and intelligence agency, had forged the letters. The letters threatened violence against competitors at the Summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

"We have no idea of Mr. Smith's achievements in legal matters," Tass said, "but as far as the concoction of delicious myths goes, he is top of the class. If Mr. Smith has managed to see 'the hand of Moscow' under the white capes of the Ku Klux Klan gangsters, we have every right to hope this is not the end of it and he will regale the world with even funnier stories in the future."

2 Soviet Soldiers End Swiss Detention

BERN (AP) — Two Soviet soldiers captured by Afghan rebels and interned in Switzerland for two years under an international agreement were released Wednesday and returned to the Soviet Union, the Swiss Foreign Office said.

The two were not identified by the Foreign Office or the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva, which negotiated the internment accord. Under the agreement, soldiers captured by Afghans fighting Soviet forces are to be interned in Switzerland for two years, or until the end of "hostilities" in Afghanistan.

The first three internees were released in May. The return of two more Soviet prisoners on Wednesday leaves five Russians still interned at the military detention center at Zugerberg, south of Zurich.

Ex-Astronaut Wins Senate Primary

DETROIT (AP) — Jack Loumsa, a former astronaut, has won Michigan's Republican primary election for a U.S. Senate seat. Mr. Loumsa won more than 60 percent of the vote Tuesday to defeat a former congressman, Jim Dorn. Mr. Loumsa will run against Senator Carl Levin, a Democrat, in November.

In Missouri, the attorney general and lieutenant governor will run against each other to succeed Governor Christopher Bond, a Republican, who was prohibited by state law from seeking a third term. In primaries, Lieutenant Governor Kenneth Rothman defeated six Democratic rivals, and Attorney General John Ashcroft defeated a Republican challenger and a perennial candidate.

A convicted felon, Alex Fazzino, also won a Missouri House primary election, which he described as a decision by a "jury of my peers." In the Democratic primary two weeks after he was convicted of extorting money in return for a legislative favor on a bill, Mr. Fazzino easily won his bid to seek a ninth consecutive term. He has no Republican opposition but first must face sentencing of up to 20 years in prison.

Indonesia Starts Spy Trial of Colonel

JAKARTA (Reuters) — An Indonesian naval officer went on trial Wednesday on charges of selling secret documents to the Soviet Union, a court spokesman said.

The officer, Lieutenant Colonel Johannes Batista Sudaryanto, 49, was arrested in a restaurant in February 1982. The prosecution alleged that he had given 10 rolls of film to the Soviet military attaché in Jakarta and that he had received five million rupiahs (about \$5,000), a camera and a radio in return for vital military documents.

The officer was accused of having passed information about the Indonesian Navy and Marine Corps, as well as results of a U.S.-Indonesian survey of the Makassar Straits between the Pacific and Indian oceans. After Colonel Sudaryanto was arrested, Indonesia expelled the military attaché and closed the Jakarta office of the Soviet airline Aeroflot.

Marcos Says Terrorists Killed 4,922

MANILA (UPI) — President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines said Wednesday that 2,320 soldiers and 2,602 civilians have been killed in terrorist attacks by Communist rebels since 1981. Sabotage efforts have caused more than \$16 million in damage, he added.

In a nationally televised speech, Mr. Marcos said that insurgency had grown since the lifting three years ago of martial law. He accused local and foreign organizations of helping the insurgents, but did not give details.

The government is fighting Moslem separatists on the southern island of Mindanao and the 6,000-strong New People's Army, the armed branch of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines. Church leaders said the disclosure could signal a new crackdown, although Mr. Marcos said in July that martial law would not be reinstated for the time being.

Brazil's Opposition Names Candidate

BRASILIA (Reuters) — Brazil's main opposition party formally joined with a dissident faction of the governing Social Democratic Party on Wednesday to contest presidential elections in January.

Leaders of the opposition Democratic Movement Party and about 60 defectors, known as the Liberal Front, chose Tancredio Neves, governor of Minas Gerais state, as their candidate to replace President Joao Baptista Figueiredo and end 20 years of military rule. An electoral college is to choose the president.

U.S., Uganda Discuss Aid Suspension

WASHINGTON (AP) — The governments of Uganda and the United States have begun discussing Kampala's decision to suspend a \$100,000 U.S. military aid program, following remarks by U.S. officials on the alleged deterioration of human rights in Uganda.

But Alan Romberg, the State Department's deputy spokesman, said Wednesday that diplomatic efforts have been hampered by faulty communications between Washington and Kampala because of a power outage in the Ugandan capital.

Ugandan officials announced the suspension of the program on Tuesday. They cited, among other complaints, critical comments by Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for human rights. He is scheduled to testify on Capitol Hill on the subject Thursday.

Retrial Opens in War Crime Case

DUSSELDORF, West Germany (AP) — A new trial opened Wednesday for a former SS sergeant accused of administering lethal injections to 11 prisoners in a World War II concentration camp in the Soviet Union.

Hans-Günter Wisner, 67, is charged with murdering at least two prisoners and playing a role in selecting another for execution while he was working from 1943 to 1944 as an orderly at a concentration camp in Riga, Latvia.

A Düsseldorf court sentenced Mr. Wisner last year to six years in prison on charges involving the extermination of 31 prisoners at Riga. He appealed to a higher court, which returned the case to the lower tribunal, saying the jury had not fully considered the fact that Mr. Wisner had to carry out orders by his superiors. All but three counts were thrown out for lack of evidence in the new trial.

Saudi King, Swiss Settle Complaint

GENEVA (Reuters) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia has paid an undisclosed sum to neighbors of his Geneva villa who claimed damages for inconvenience caused by building work, lawyers from the king and his neighbors said Wednesday.

The out-of-court settlement led to the withdrawal of a civil complaint seeking 450,000 Swiss francs (about \$220,000) for inconvenience as a result of noise, dust and Sunday work that the neighbors said they suffered during the building of the 27-room lakeside home.

The neighbors also claimed disturbance from cameras peering into their homes, all-night security floodlights and electronic devices that interfered with television reception. King Fahd has yet to visit his new home, which took four years to build.

For the Record

About 600 Argentine policemen ended an eight-day mutiny over pay and surrendered to federal forces in San Miguel de Tucuman on Wednesday. It was not immediately clear whether their demands had been met.

New York State will end the current fiscal year with a \$124-million surplus, making significant cuts in state taxes likely, according to Governor Mario M. Cuomo. He credited a thriving economy that has increased state revenues.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency said Wednesday it would make a preliminary decision by the end of this month on whether to order seven states in the Middle West to reduce emissions of sulfur dioxide, a precursor of acid rain.

Tanzania will be the host for a meeting of the Socialist International on Sept. 4 and 5 in the northern resort town of Arusha, a government spokesman said Wednesday.

Canada and the United States signed an agreement Wednesday that is expected to improve mail service across the border.

QUEEN'S QUAY RESIDENCES

Award-Winning Luxury Condominium Residences... Spectacular views from each suite overlooking Toronto and Lake Ontario. 24-hour Concierge and security. Interior designer/decorator service available. Within walking distance of the financial and business district, shopping, dining and entertainment. A quality residential development by North America's largest private real estate company. Olympia & York Developments Limited, 1 First Canadian Place, Toronto Ontario Canada M5X 1B5 Phone: (416) 862-6222

WATERFRONT LIVING

UNIVERSITY DEGREE
For Life, Academic & Work Experience
You may qualify for a
BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR DIPLOMA
Send detailed resume
for a free evaluation
PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY
1820 W. 10th Ave. (4th Fl.) Vancouver, B.C. V6J 1S6

مكتبة الادب

Bush Ready For Debate With Ferraro

White House Abandons Strategy of Avoidance

By Lou Cannon and Dale Russakoff

Washington Post Service

SANTA BARBARA, California — White House officials, shifting strategy, now say that Vice President George Bush is "ready and willing" to debate Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York, the Democratic vice-presidential candidate.

Reflecting the new stance, one Republican official said Tuesday that Mr. Bush was in a "no-win situation," while another said that Mr. Bush's apparent reluctance to debate his opponent had become "an issue in itself, a media issue."

Mr. Bush, campaigning in Idaho, also indicated a willingness to debate. "If there is a debate between the president and Walter Mondale," said Peter Teesley, Mr. Bush's press secretary, "there's going to be a debate between the vice president and Ms. Ferraro, and the man who will make that decision is George Bush."

The chief White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said last week that President Ronald Reagan was committed to debating Walter F. Mondale but that no commitment had been made to a vice-presidential debate.

In Santa Barbara on Tuesday, a White House official who spoke on the condition that he not be identified, said: "Mr. Bush will not shy away from a debate. The president is ready and willing to fight him to debate. They talked about it at lunch."

The lunch, held Monday at Mr. Reagan's mountaintop ranch, was a private political strategy session. It produced conflicting statements on taxes from Mr. Reagan, who said he had "ruled out any plans for a tax increase" in 1985, and from Mr. Bush, who said that tax increases were still an "option" for the president if economic conditions changed.

One of the president's strategists called Mr. Bush's press conference Monday "a disaster."

The vice president's performance increased the concerns of some Reagan strategists about Mr. Bush's abilities as a debater. One strategist said that Mr. Reagan remains "well aware" that he nailed down the 1980 Republican presidential nomination in a debate with Mr. Bush in Nashua, New Hampshire.

Despite these misgivings, Republican strategists were said to have concluded that Mr. Bush would appear even weaker if he avoided a face-to-face meeting with Ms. Ferraro or if Mr. Reagan appeared to be losing confidence in him.

Ferraro Is Accused

Steven V. Roberts of The New York Times reported from Washington.

A law firm with ties to conservative Republicans accused Ms. Ferraro on Tuesday of violating the Ethics in Government Act by not providing details of her husband's financial activities since her election to Congress six years ago.

The complaint against her was filed with the House ethics committee by the Washington Legal Foundation, which describes itself as a "conservative public interest law firm."

The organization held a press conference in a Capitol Hill room that had been arranged by the House Republican Study Committee, a group that includes many of the Republican Party's outspoken conservatives.

Ms. Ferraro called the assertion "an attempt to politically embarrass me." She added, "I'm not embarrassed."

Congressional Democrats are privately expressing concern, however, that Ms. Ferraro's finances could prove to be an irritating issue. On Tuesday, she repeated a promise to file a complete account of her finances within the next 10 days, including the business dealings of her husband, John A. Zaccaro, a real estate trader and manager in New York.

John Russell, a spokesman, said the Justice Department would have no comment because the complaint from the legal foundation had not been received.

N.Y. Panel Says 6,500 Doctors Are Unlicensed

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A special committee appointed by Governor Mario M. Cuomo to investigate counterfeit medical diplomas has reported that 6,500 unlicensed doctors "whose credentials and qualifications are unknown to the state" were treating patients in New York hospitals.

The committee did not estimate how many of the 6,500 were unqualified to practice medicine. Doctors are not licensed to practice medicine in New York until they complete their hospital residency programs, a process that generally takes several years.

The committee also reported Tuesday that the screening of doctors' credentials by state and national agencies was inadequate in the face of an increasing influx into New York state of graduates of unaccredited medical schools.

Mr. Cuomo has ordered state agencies to crack down on unlicensed doctors, particularly graduates of foreign medical schools.



KILLER ALLIGATOR — Police and bystanders in Port St. Lucie, Florida, inspect a 12-foot alligator that killed an 11-year-old boy who was swimming in the St. Lucie River. The alligator was shot and killed by police as it tried to swim away with the boy.

Mondale, After Criticism, Drops Vow To Fire Reagan's Rights Appointees

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Walter F. Mondale is backing away from a vow he made in the primary campaign to dismiss President Ronald Reagan's appointees to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

Aides to Mr. Mondale clarified his intentions Tuesday, a day after the commission's chairman, Clarence M. Pendleton Jr., sharply criticized Mr. Mondale's positions on civil rights. Mr. Pendleton, a Republican, was appointed by Mr. Reagan.

During the campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination, Mr. Mondale often accused the Reagan administration of having "trashed" the Civil Rights Commission. He would then add: "I've got a plan. First, I'm going to fire everybody they've hired. And then I'm going to hire everybody they've fired."

The commission, a bipartisan eight-member federal agency, has admonished Mr. Mondale for failing to show "respect for the independence of this body."

A 1983 law reconstituting the commission said members may be removed by the president "only for neglect of duty or malfeasance in office." Last October, before the law was passed, Mr. Reagan dismissed three commission members who had harshly criticized his civil rights policies.

Two of the three, Mary Frances Berry and Blandina Cardenas Ramirez, were reappointed to the commission by Congress as part of a compromise to end a long-running conflict with the White House over the panel's independence. Under the new law, Congress appoints half the commissioners and the president appoints half.

Donald J. Foley, deputy press secretary of the Mondale campaign, said Tuesday that the Democratic nominee "is aware of the law and fully intends to live within it."

He said Mr. Mondale believes "the integrity of the commission was destroyed by the wholesale firing" of commission members. But, Mr. Foley added, "he does not intend his remarks to be construed as a pledge to do away with the jobs of the people whom Reagan appointed."

Mr. Pendleton said Monday that Mr. Mondale assumed "that denials of opportunity are always due to discrimination and that the way to give people opportunity is to give them government-subsidized jobs or training, which I think is a way to keep blacks down on the plantation. It keeps you in bondage."

He said Reagan policies encouraged blacks to be economically independent.

Other commission members said that Mr. Pendleton was speaking for himself.

Maxine Isaacs, a spokesman for Mr. Mondale, said Tuesday that Mr. Pendleton's comments were "patronizing and insulting" to blacks. "Walter Mondale is very proud of his civil rights record and will stand it up against the record of anyone else including Ronald Reagan, who has no record at all in defense of civil rights," she said.

As a senator, Mr. Mondale was a leader of the bipartisan liberal bloc that won passage of the Fair Housing Act of 1968, which prohibited certain forms of discrimination in housing. In 1975, he led efforts to change Senate rules so it would be easier to end filibusters, which had often been used to block action on civil rights bills.

Several factors suggest that Mr.

Tax Issue Catches Reagan on Defensive

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service

SANTA BARBARA, California — To the surprise of some of his supporters, President Ronald Reagan's re-election campaign has been thrown on the defensive and caught up in apparent contradictions over the issue of raising taxes to reduce the federal deficit.

Two weeks ago the president's top aides seemed delighted by the unusual statement of Walter F. Mondale that he would raise taxes if elected president. A senior White House official predicted then that Mr. Reagan would easily dismiss the Democratic presidential nominee's contention that the president would also raise taxes in 1985.

The day after Mr. Mondale made his assertion in his acceptance speech in San Francisco, a senior White House aide said that the Reagan campaign had just been handed a wonderful gift: an opportunity to hammer at one of Mr. Reagan's favorite messages.

White House officials maintained Tuesday that their basic point was still getting across. "We still think the impression is out there that Ronald Reagan doesn't want to raise taxes, and Walter Mondale does want to raise taxes," said a presidential aide.

But the White House was struggling to deal with the contradictions left by statements Monday from Mr. Reagan and Vice President George Bush.

At his ranch in the mountains near here, the vacationing president then said he had "no plans for, nor will I allow any plans for, a tax increase" next year. Yet Mr. Bush said shortly afterward that raising taxes was an option that had to be considered.

"Any president would keep options open," the vice president said. In a frank effort to avoid calling attention to what some Republicans said was an embarrassing situation for the president, spokesmen for both Mr. Reagan and Mr. Bush refused Tuesday to amplify the comments of the two leaders.

Several factors suggest that Mr.

Mondale's gamble in pledging to raise taxes may keep the Reagan campaign on the defensive.

Mr. Mondale's statement exposed basic divisions in the Republican Party, and in some respects within the Reagan administration.

NEWS ANALYSIS

over whether tax increases are necessary to close a deficit projected to be in excess of \$200 billion a year for the years ahead.

Both David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, and Martin S. Feldstein, the recently departed chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, are known to consider that the deficit cannot be eliminated without a tax increase, even with the most optimistic economic projections, and key Republicans in the Senate agree.

White House aides have suggested in private that if Mr. Reagan is re-elected, they expect a package deal similar to the one Congress passed this year and in 1982, in

which the Democrats agreed to some spending cuts and the Republicans agreed to some tax increases.

Such speculation has indicated that some tax increases would be inevitable, a conclusion that Mr. Mondale apparently sought to bring into the open.

In anticipation of just such a deal in 1985, Mr. Reagan asked Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan to undertake a major study of the tax code and suggest proposals to "simplify" the tax system. The Treasury study was announced by the president in his State of the Union Message in January.

The study has become a target for Mr. Mondale, since by definition it will include proposals to eliminate some taxes and to propose or increase others.

The president has said he opposes tax increases in principle but has felt constrained to outline conditions under which he would consider them — mainly, if he were convinced that domestic spending has been cut to the limit.

However, he has refused to say what spending cuts he would propose if re-elected. His budget for the fiscal year 1985 even called for rescinding some of the cuts he proposed earlier because his advisers feared they would be used against him in the election campaign.

The president was careful before this week to pledge only that he would propose no increases in personal income taxes if re-elected, leaving open the possibility that he might propose some other form of tax revision. This was the message of his radio address on Saturday.

On Monday, Mr. Reagan in a statement said unequivocally for the first time that he had no plans for "a tax increase," not simply a personal income tax increase.

His denial was significant because there are several members of the administration who advocate tax revisions. Mr. Stockman has proposed consideration of a "flat tax," or single tax rate, and Treasury Secretary Regan is known to be intrigued by the idea.

Reagan Has Not Fully Ruled Out Tax Increase, Aide Says

Los Angeles Times Service

SANTA BARBARA, California — President Ronald Reagan has not ruled out the possibility of signing a bill to increase taxes as long as it does not deal with personal income taxes, a White House official says.

A senior White House official, who did not want to be identified, said Tuesday that Mr. Reagan's position on the tax issue contained these points:

- He would not propose a tax increase next year.

- He would veto any bill that raised personal income tax rates. But that is the only type of tax increase he has unequivocally promised to veto.

- He would sign a bill to increase other taxes only if he felt that all unnecessary government spending had been cut and there still was not

enough revenue to balance the budget.

[In Washington on Wednesday, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan denied that the Reagan administration is secretly planning a tax increase as Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic presidential nominee,

contends, The Associated Press reported.]

[Mr. Reagan declined to challenge Mr. Mondale by name but said bluntly, "Any and all talk of tax increases by this administration — secret or otherwise — is untrue and uninformed."]

Part of having a good time is arriving on time.



'Bloodletting' at American Red Cross: New President Cuts the Staff by 25%

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — At American Red Cross national headquarters here, the bloodletting these days has nothing to do with donors.

Richard F. Schubert, who took over as Red Cross president 20 months ago, is carrying out a broad reorganization under which the staff is being cut from 1,022 to 774. All employees are being forced to apply for new positions if they want to stay, and all jobs have been opened to outside applicants.

Staff members seeking top managerial jobs have been told to write essays listing "the key criteria, as you understand them, for doing this job well" and how they would "go about fulfilling these criteria." Longtime secretaries are being required to pass typing and shorthand tests.

Sixty percent of the old jobs have been redefined or abolished. The changes follow a \$2-million study of organization and efficiency, financed partly with \$1.4 million saved by eliminating 1983 cost-of-living pay increases.

Mr. Schubert, a former president of Bethlehem Steel Corp. and undersecretary of labor in the Nixon and Ford administrations, described the reorganization as unprecedented in American corporate history, but insisted it was necessary. He said the agency had become inefficient and faced a deficit of \$2 million on its \$56.7-million national budget. And he said the reorganization would save up to \$2.4 million.

Mr. Schubert, 47, noted that employees who were dismissed or offered positions at much lower pay levels would receive severance pay of up to 30 weeks' wages for 20 years' service. He said he firmly believes that "in all personnel matters the Golden Rule pertains."

But Margaret Owen, 48, a nine-year veteran of Red Cross work, said the reorganization had created such anxiety that some workers joked self-consciously, "Dick Schubert only practices the first half of the Golden Rule, 'Do unto others.'"

Concord Centum, gold, water-resistant quartz watches, 18 kt gold or steel and gold measure time with elegance and Swiss precision

CONCORD

Geneve: Colomoni-Chimant

Facet
Horlogerie du Rhône
Kurz
J. Zbinden
Grand Casino



Lufthansa
German Airlines

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Bad Population Politics

Delegates to the second International Conference on Population, under way in Mexico City, can take note of some progress in the past decade, while planning to meet a continuing crisis in the remaining years of the century. Since the first United Nations-sponsored meeting in Bucharest 10 years ago, there has been a measurable and important decline in the rate of population growth, not only in the developed world but in some poorer countries as well. Mexico is a good example of both the progress and the problems.

Ten years ago Mexico's population was growing at a rate of 3.3 percent. Now, because the country has devoted resources and energy to population planning, the growth rate is only 2.6 percent. Unfortunately, even at this rate its population will double in the next 26 years, in part because death rates have been declining.

In countries that have less successful programs, the situation is already critical. Forty-two percent of all children under age 5 suffer from malnutrition; in the Third World, one in 10 die before their first birthday. One-fourth of the world's families live in makeshift shelter. A billion people lack clean drinking water, and 2 billion have no basic sanitation facilities.

In light of these statistics, and of projections recently published by the World Bank that can conservatively be described as frightening,

what is the responsibility of the United States? Traditionally it has provided leadership, resources, teachers and health experts to this international effort. But the position advocated in Mexico City by Reagan administration delegates heralds a change. Although U.S. law already prohibits the expenditure of any U.S. aid money for abortions, the Reagan administration would go far beyond this restriction, cutting off all funds to any organization — the International Planned Parenthood Federation, for example — that uses other money for abortion programs. Because many of these groups are dependent on U.S. support, a withdrawal of funds would severely restrict the very programs that the Reagan administration sees as an acceptable alternative to abortion.

U.S. delegates go also with the message that the free-enterprise system is allowed to work, there will be sufficient economic growth to forestall crisis. Robert McNamara, former president of the World Bank, rightly assesses this naive and dangerous theory: "Americans will be laughed out of the conference if they stress that theme. It's absurd."

It is tragic that domestic political pressures have threatened U.S. commitment to international population assistance at a time when Third World countries need U.S. help most.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Misleading Indicators

The U.S. government's index of "leading economic indicators" dropped nine-tenths of 1 percent in June — the first drop in almost two years, some news reports said. True, but misleading. The index is a composite of 12 monthly statistics that can forecast trends. Claims for unemployment insurance, for instance, predict shifts in unemployment. New building permits signal future construction. When all 12 numbers are blended and the index rises or falls consistently, it is saying that general activity will rise or fall.

When the index reverses direction for a few months, turning up in recession or down in a boom, it is signaling change. One month's reversal is meaningless (also in the case of the erratic uptick in July's unemployment). The "leading" index often bobs up and down after a boom or recession is more than a year old.

Besides, it is routinely revised. In the year before June, four minus months were revised into pluses; March swung from minus 1.1 to

plus 0.3 percent. That is because the index is first published four weeks after a month's end, without two of the 12 components — inventories and loan activity.

Why doesn't the Commerce Department wait for final numbers? That would take three or four more weeks — too long for impatient planners, forecasters and the media. As is, the leading indicators only signaled the last recession by a hair; it began three months after the index started pointing down. But the index has signaled one recession 23 months in advance.

No economist relies on any single statistic for the whole picture, and most wait to see three months of this index before calling a trend. But the heightened attention that this statistic gets warrants its perfection. With recovery now 20 months old and an election at stake, the American economy attracts global interest. Steady but slower growth is desirable. Misleading indicators will not detect it.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Notable, Notorious, Gone

Among the memorable Welshmen created by Shakespeare is the crackbrained mystic, Owen Glendower of "Henry IV," who claims, among other things, the power to "call spirits from the vasty deep." To which his ally in arms, Hotspur, replies sarcastically, "But will they come when you do call for them?"

For Richard Burton, the flamboyant Welsh actor who died last Sunday at age 58, the magic did come forth quite often when he called it, although certainly not nearly so many times as he set foot on stage or before the camera. A brilliant stage actor, he joined the westward parade of British writers and actors that has been going on fairly steadily since Hollywood was invented, and in doing so, many of his critics said, failed to fulfill his promise. But he did not fail to make a dent.

Two marriages to Elizabeth Taylor and legendary bouts of drinking punctuated a screen and stage career that would have been notable even without the notoriety, encompassing as it did some truly great performances as well as some dismal ones. "He chose a rather mad way of throwing away his theater career, but obviously he became very famous and a world

figure through being a film star," said Sir John Gielgud. Said Mr. Burton once: "I rather like my reputation . . . that of a spoiled genius, a drunk, a womanizer, it's rather an attractive image."

But a rakish image of the sort that pleased Mr. Burton takes its toll, and in his later performances he often appeared as a puff-bellied caricature of his younger and riveting self. One thing he did not lose was the voice, a voice that stays in the mind more than the face. About his acting has gone out of it. He recorded some Shakespeare, and it may be one of his finer moments. His portrayal of Coriolanus on record, in which this son of a Welsh coal miner plays with perfect icy disdain the aristocratic Roman military hero who cannot bring himself to make the slightest gesture to please the mob, brings a special dimension to a play whose lines, coming from a less convincing actor, could sound ridiculous in these democratic times. Unlike Coriolanus, Mr. Burton made his concessions to the popular taste, but like him he wore his flaws on his toga and he did things on a memorable scale.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Pakistani Fear of Encirclement

There is no need to be an American "hawk" to appreciate the very real cause of Pakistan's Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Moral condemnation of the rape of an independent nation and the economic difficulties involved in integrating more than 3 million refugees are at present only secondary considerations. The proximity of Russian forces, underscored by repeated violations of Pakistan's airspace and taken in conjunction with the close contacts between Moscow and Delhi, have created a fear of encirclement that pins Pakistan's armed forces to its Indian and Afghan frontiers and inhibits the country's foreign policy activities, notably the application of pressure on Iran to end the Gulf war. All these factors

are given extra weight by the fact that Islamabad can no longer rely on Chinese backing as it could in the 60s and 70s.

— Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Romania: Time Out for Medals

Whatever the motivation, the Romanian presence at the Los Angeles Olympic Games should be welcomed. But let us not forget that Romania is still part of the Soviet bloc and likely to remain so for some time, albeit reluctantly. Its "independence" is a heavily qualified one, and would not be permitted to go beyond the gaffly stage in a really critical moment in East-West relations.

— Irene Vianu and Raymond Vianu, writing in The Los Angeles Times.

FROM OUR AUG. 9 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Wall Street and the Tariff Bill
NEW YORK — The country breathes more freely now that Congress has passed the tariff bill. The country is convinced that the revised tariff will cause no dislocation of business. Traders who "sold on the good news" when the passage of the bill was announced [on Aug. 5] were compelled to repurchase. The provision in the Tariff Bill for an issue of Panama Canal bonds excites no alarm, as it is expected that none will be issued for some time and that when they are offered precautions will be taken to prevent an unsettlement of values. There is agitation against the provision of the bill which imposes a 1 percent tax upon the income of private business corporations. Suit will be brought to test the constitutionality of the law.

1934: Liners' Logs on Sea Serpents
PARIS — Still seeking publicity but as elusive about it as Greta Garbo, the sea serpent, which may be the Loch Ness serpent or a jealous rival, has again been heard from. Two trans-Atlantic liners have come within hailing distance of it. Officers of the Cuba sighted it 800 miles off the Azores. Part of the ship's log read: "It was approximately 25 meters long, four or five meters high, with a small head and a long neck, with two humps on its back." The Mauretania's log read: "We sighted a sea serpent approximately 60 feet long. It was dark black and had a long, flat head. There were four humps on its back." Only in the number of humps do the accounts disagree, but what is a hump or two among sea serpents?

Population: What Incentive for the Decision-Makers?

By Brij Khindaria

GENEVA — The world's population has doubled to 4.8 billion since 1950, adding 2.5 billion people in less than a generation. If present trends continue, the figure will be close to 10 billion within two more generations. Such growth could perpetuate poverty in most of the developing countries, which already have nearly a billion destitute people, including 150 million in famine conditions.

The import needs of developing countries in cereals alone would jump to 250 million metric tons by the year 2000 from 105 million currently, and the number of people denied two square meals a day would rise by a third.

These alarming forecasts by the World Bank and United Nations experts are the backdrop to the 150-nation International Conference on Population being held in Mexico City from Aug. 6 to 13.

Within 70 years, Third World countries may contain 8.5 billion people, up from today's 3.8 billion, but they would share barely 20 percent of the world's production.

The potentially dire consequences for world peace and political stability of such poverty and population growth are undeni-

able. The World Bank's warning is clear. "Inaction today could mean that more drastic steps, less compatible with individual choice and freedom, will seem necessary tomorrow."

There is a real risk that the opportunity offered by the Mexico City conference will be lost.

to slow population growth," the bank says in its latest annual report.

The 85 recommendations before the Mexico City conference are aimed mainly at making birth control an integral part of the development strategies of developing countries. The key proposal asks governments to ensure that couples have "a voluntary and free choice in accordance with cultural values."

However, implementing some of the recommendations may be beyond the capacities of the countries most in need. The genius of harassed clerks in any government would be taxed by having to translate into specific actions such open-ended jargon as "an integrated approach taking into account interrelationships between population, resources, environment and development."

Rising numbers of destitute infants cannot be prevented even if the increase of births were to be miraculously cut down to 1 percent from the current 2-to-4-percent levels in developing countries. More destitution can be prevented only by vigorous measures to raise Third World living standards alongside efforts to stabilize populations so that they do not grow significantly. The World Bank estimates that, failing such measures, world population will not stabilize until the year 2150, when it will have hit 11 billion.

There is a real risk that the opportunity offered by the Mexico City conference to attack the most critical aspects of population

growth will be lost. One reason is the heavy reliance on government intervention rather than on motivating people by creating conditions in which having large families becomes unnecessary. Another is the reluctance of Western governments to increase aid for Third World economic development.

The central issue in voluntary birth control is that of incentives. Couples must be persuaded to forego the private gain of having another child in favor of the gain to society of not having one. But incentives work only if those at whom they are aimed see a long-term benefit in allowing themselves to be enticed.

The government in India has tried giving gifts to those who accept sterilization. The French government offers cash and medals to those who agree to have large families. Neither has been able to make men and women go against their own personal judgments.

There is a line beyond which reliance on government intervention does not work. If this second conference is to prove more effective than the first, it needs to step across that line to involve the real decision-makers.

International Herald Tribune.

Small Is Beautiful

IF IT does nothing else, the International Conference on Population will have achieved a major victory if it succeeds in alerting the American people in general, and the Reagan administration in particular, to the seriousness and complexity of the world's population problems. I admit to being startled at how many people in the West, particularly in the United States, still scoff at the whole notion of an overcrowded planet. They dismiss development assistance as having been a failure because of alleged waste and corruption. But any reporter who has been to poor countries and bothered to talk to ordinary people will testify that small, not large, families are generally desired.

When given the opportunity and means to limit family size, most people will generally do so. When it is demonstrated to people that "small is beautiful," their choice will be for small families, not large ones. But the poor countries need help.

— Françoise Capte, writing in The New York Times.

Hong Kong, Singapore

HONG KONG and Singapore are testimony to the better quality of life that can be realized through a combination of sensible policies for both economic growth and population size. As those countries began their development processes, they recognized the need for a "safety net" in the form of family planning, so that future human growth would not negate hard-earned economic gains. Today they are two of only four developing countries that have achieved replacement-level fertility.

The Family Planning Association of Hong Kong has been operating birth control clinics since 1950. Intensified voluntary family planning has contributed heavily to a decline in the birthrate from 40 per thousand people in 1956 to the current 16 per thousand. More than 90 percent of Hong Kong's married women of reproductive age use some method of family planning, according to the most recent surveys.

Back in the 1960s, the government of Singapore reached the con-

clusion, in the words of President Lee Kuan Yew, that unless the population explosion could be checked "all other efforts in health, education and economic development would come to naught, because each time you are climbing up the tree, you reach a greasy patch and you slip down again."

Singapore considered its population problem serious enough to warrant the use of disincentives. Hospital delivery fees rise with the number of children so that the birth of a third child can cost twice as much as the first. There is no paid maternity leave after the second child. And while the first two children in a family are allowed to attend nearby schools, the third child may be bused. President Lee attributes the decline in Singapore's average of less than two children per family to these measures.

Overpopulation exacerbates poverty and unemployment in a great number of developing countries. "Poverty and rapid population growth reinforce each other," says World Bank President A.W. Clausen. "The international community

has no alternative but to cooperate, with a sense of urgency, in an effort to slow population growth if development is to be achieved."

About 80 percent of people in the developing world live in countries that see their birthrates as too high. Many of these countries, such as Bangladesh, Pakistan, Haiti and Ethiopia, are so desperately poor and their quality of life is deteriorating at such a rate that they cannot be compared even remotely with Hong Kong or Singapore. Without a substantial slowdown of their population growth, the outlook for breaking their continuing cycles of poverty is virtually hopeless.

— Werner Fornas, president of the Washington-based Population Institute, commenting to the International Herald Tribune.

A Different Tune

CASPAR Weinberger, then secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, led the U.S. delegation to the 1974 population conference in Bucharest. His message was quite different from

the one the present administration has crafted. "Rapid population growth makes development more difficult in many countries," Mr. Weinberger said. "Immediate curbing of population growth from social and economic improvement. Importation of food depletes limited foreign exchange. The number of children for whom basic education cannot be provided continues to increase. Chronic and growing unemployment and underemployment are becoming more tragic for individuals and more serious for nations."

The new policy ignores those concerns, charging that overlooks the real problem — bad economic policies. The theme is consistent with Mr. Reagan's fondness for government-bashing. But in an international forum that message will come across as a heavy-handed condemnation of governments that America expects to be its friends. And the message will be delivered by a delegation notably lacking in persons with experience of the population pressures Third World nations face.

— Sara Engram, writing in The Baltimore Evening Sun.

Now a 'Weapons Culture' in America: Arms Spending Can Smother Dissent

By Paul Loeb

SEATTLE — A record U.S. military budget is emerging from final Senate-House negotiations. Scarcely noticed is a peril of that nearly \$300-billion annual investment: Will the mandate that it represents jeopardize Americans' freedom to address the most urgent issues of our time? What if these unprecedented expenditures choked off individuals and communities to reflexive support of further weapons escalation?

Granted, the men and women who build the MX components, serve on the Trident subs, assemble the helicopter gunships destined for El Salvador or South Korea, and research "Star Wars" laser weapons do so for comprehensible reasons. Many believe that they are serving their country. The work can offer learning and advancement; or, as Robert Oppenheimer said in describing the creation of the hydrogen bomb, it can be a "technically sweet" challenge. If nothing else, it's a job.

But can the military complex and its subsidiary economies be considered neutral forces in a culture? Or do they inevitably suppress even discussion challenging their role?

Consider Washington state's Hanford complex, which has produced

half the plutonium for America's warheads. Two years ago a nascent peace group emerged in a neighboring community, led by the wife of a skilled microwave engineer at the facility. Hanford's dependence on the military structure made even the most modest public dissent on the arms race an intolerable threat. The engineer's superiors soon began asking him about his wife's activity.

Co-workers, fearing aspersions of disloyalty, stopped joining him at lunch. Security personnel who had searched his car perhaps twice a year as the routine required, now inspected it nearly every week. Others in the peace group also reported harassment: one was fired. Many were ostracized by friends and neighbors.

It is tempting to write off such reaction as inevitable, simply human nature. Of course Hanford defends its own and supports each new warhead system. So we expect peace leaflets to line the bulletin boards of Rockwell or McDonnell Douglas? No more than we expect even sympathetic members of Congress to accept Texas Senator John Tower's flip an-

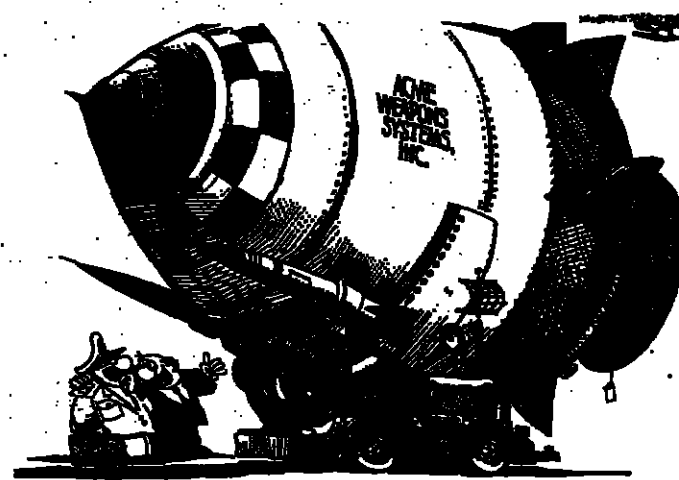
nual challenge to critics of military spending: Begin the cutting in their own home districts' pork barrels.

Yet whether in wholly dependent communities like Hanford's, or in single plants in more diverse metropolitan areas, ordinary citizens are choosing to expand domains in which social, economic and sometimes legal sanctions prohibit questioning — in which employees are quarantined from debate by firebreaks of job loss, fear and security mystique.

To a degree, employees' relations with these institutions resemble those of any citizen silenced by immense bureaucratic forces in an age when the world seems rarely under our control. We can understand why nuclear freeze supporters in Charleston, South Carolina, fear to put "freeze" bumper stickers on their cars. A third of the local economy depends on the big naval complex that serves as the Atlantic fleet's home port.

The weapons culture demands loyalty not only to the employer but also of the community that benefits from the military presence. Absence of loyalty is equated with disloyalty to the home team, even treason.

Military workers often argue that, because of their proximity to the



"And we'll even give you a warranty on it, General — all parts guaranteed five years or for the first three minutes of a thermonuclear war, whichever comes first."

weapons, they know something about the stakes in using them — arcane information denied to the rest of us. Perhaps. One need not condemn them to recognize that their institutions leave scant room for addressing the fundamental issues of war and peace that citizens in the civilian world are at last beginning to examine — or to recognize that the shroud of enforced silence extends beyond these facilities to those who depend on their subsidiary economies.

The public debate grows largely around these institutions as if they were islands in a stream. Why should individuals risk ill-will by involving themselves in even the slightest dissent? Isn't it easier to acquiesce, comply and keep misgivings private?

Let us agree that we live in a time when citizens face choices of unre-

precedented consequence and that we will have to address them as individuals, in communities and as a nation. Americans should examine the manner in which the manifold components of the Reagan budget interlock: reckless intervention, drain productive livelihood and push our species toward greater hair-trigger jeopardy.

And do we really imagine that those who earn their living in the weapons economy can do so without tremendous constraint on their thought and action? Is expanding this domain of constraint a beneficial goal? How will further militarization affect the culture we inhabit?

The writer is author of "Nuclear Culture, a Study of Atomic Weapons Workers." He contributes this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Nixon's Reassessment Comes Early

By Raymond K. Price Jr.

The writer was President Nixon's chief speech writer. This is the second of two articles.

WASHINGTON — It took 30 years for Herbert Hoover, long reviled as a modern Caligula, to be reassessed. It took 20 years for Harry Truman, the only president whose Gallup approval ratings in office dropped lower than Richard Nixon's lowest. The reassessment of Mr. Nixon is well under way after only 10 years.

This should not be surprising, for two reasons. First, the pendulum of history swings more rapidly now. Second, the attitudes that prevailed 10 years ago were spawned by a spasm of national hysteria, and hysteria does not last. As it fades, people begin to search once again for perspective.

In the public's mind, "Watergate" came to mean vastly more than a break-in at Democratic national headquarters and a subsequent clumsy cover-up. Wild charges flew in all directions, breathless hints were rushed onto the airwaves; 16 months of relentless pounding, the most intensive coverage ever given any story in the entire history of the republic, created a climate in which even the most outlandish charge had only to be made in order to be believed.

The crowds that gathered outside the White House in the final week of the Nixon administration looked in and saw what they perceived to be unprecedented corruption of power and a threat to their liberties. We insiders looked out and saw what we perceived to be a system run amok — a special prosecution force recruited lopsidedly from Kennedy and McGovern political organizations; on Capitol Hill, partisan congressional committees brandishing subpoenas, furiously leaking unsubstantiated allegations and abetted by an opportunistic media clique. And we saw all the unfinished work of forging a structure of international relationships, designed to keep the peace through

the perilous final decades of the 20th century, being cast almost casually to the Watergate winds.

In the years since, passions have cooled. The achievements and sins of the Nixon administration are beginning, like those of other administrations, to be weighed together in

Nixon is no devil; neither is he a saint. But most Americans have a basic, gut recognition that a saint would make a disastrous president.

the same historical balance. Myths persist, but truths are catching up. Richard Nixon is no devil; neither is he a saint. But most Americans have a basic, gut recognition that a saint would make a disastrous president.

The same historical balance. Myths persist, but truths are catching up. Richard Nixon is no devil; neither is he a saint. But most Americans have a basic, gut recognition that a saint would make a disastrous president. The job descriptions are different. Americans here presidents to look after the nation's interests in a brutal, dangerous, lawless world. A president has to be concerned with the morality of process, but even more so with the morality of consequence. Every act, every decision, has consequences, which may reverberate halfway across the country or halfway around the world. The worst thing a president can do is to be so paralyzed by propriety that he shrinks from bending the rules when the nation's security requires it.

Those past presidents whom Americans hail as "strong" — Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin Roosevelt — all bent the rules, Lincoln most egregiously of all; but history sanc-

tioned their acts on the grounds that the times required it.

The successful president is idealistic in what he seeks, but often crafty, duplicitous, scheming, cunning in the ways he pursues it — because the essence of his job is to prevail over a sea of conflicting interests in order to advance the national interest. He has to create and manipulate a constantly shifting mix of coalitions first for one purpose and then for another, edging the country, however indirectly, toward his vision of the future.

In presidential terms, the true idealist is the one who does not shrink from getting his feet into the mud, if necessary, in order to make things better in a harsh and imperfect world. In war, America gives medals of honor to men who cover themselves in blood and slime, risking all, doing what in another environment would be repugnant to every moral sensibility, because in that environment it becomes necessary, not to the man but to the nation. Yet a soldier's responsibility for his country's safety pales before that of a president.

Strong leaders arouse strong passions. Typically, those most extravagantly admired are also the most extravagantly detested.

Like him or not, Mr. Nixon is what the French call *un homme sérieux*, a man of large vision who knows the world and whose views carry weight. However grudgingly, even those who hate his guts respect his mind; even those who disagree most vehemently know that he thinks before he speaks.

In an age that exalts the trivial, Richard Nixon is one of the last of the true heavyweights.

This, in the final analysis, is why he endures, and why many who cheered his downfall find themselves, to their own surprise, perched to find him back.

©Raymond K. Price Jr.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

What About Women?

Recent articles — "U.S. Revises Aid Policy on Birth Control" by Bill Keller (July 14), "The Case for Family Planning" by Robert Rowen (July 20) and the editorials "Yes to Family Planning" (July 14) and "Population Planning" (June 22) — are critical of the White House position paper on population. I agree with the conclusion that family planning programs should be supported, but the arguments in favor are often weak.

Simplistic, either/or arguments about population control vs. economic development as cause of or cure for poverty are meaningless unless put in the context of specific socioeconomic situations and unless income distribution is measured.

The articles and editorials do not seriously address the abortion issue, which motivated the Reagan administration's position. What is most curious, however, is that there is not one word about women.

Hundreds of thousands of women die each year from illegal abortions performed by untrained persons in unsanitary conditions; and untold numbers more suffer from related infections for years afterward. Millions risk illegal abortion because they have no access to safe abortions, nor to safe and effective contraception.

Poor women are dying from complications of pregnancy and childbirth — deaths which could have been prevented. The World Health Organization estimates that rates are 250-to-1,000 per 100,000 live births in parts of the developing world, whereas they are closer to 10-to-20 per 100,000 in developed countries. The deaths result from bad health and malnutrition, linked with excessive pregnancies; and they reflect the interrelated conditions of women's poverty and low status.

Poor women, too, are the targets of population control programs. They suffer from negative effects of contraceptives and die from abuses of sterilization. They face agonizing threats from husbands and families for violating social customs.

It is poor women, the vast majority of women in the Third World, whose situations have become worse because the types of economic development policies and population control policies implemented in their countries, assisted by the U.S. government and the World Bank — policies which are designed and carried out without women's involvement and without regard for their needs.

Let us hope that the Mexico City conference focuses on ways to improve existing contraceptives and to ensure women's access to safe, effective and acceptable family planning methods. The conference should also promote equitable development for the benefit of the whole population — women, children and men.

VICTORIA HAMMER, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Viewed From the Moon

In "Chinese Farmers Asked to Return Great Wall" (July 25), Christopher S. Wren calls the wall the only man-made structure visible from the moon. True, it is more than 2,000 kilometers long, and something that long should be easy to see from 384,000 kilometers away. But it is only four to six meters wide — the equivalent of a human hair on the far side of a football field. If the wall had been seen by astronauts on the moon, it would certainly not be the only man-made object in sight. The Suez Canal is 120 meters wide. Most major highways are at least six meters wide.

FRANK L. GROSSMANN, Kuwait.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

PHILIP M. FOSSIE, Executive Editor
WALTER WELLS, Editor
ROBERT K. MCCABE, Deputy Editor
SAMUEL ABT, Associate Editor
CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor

RENE BONNY, Deputy Publisher

ALAIN LECOUR, Deputy Publisher

FRANÇOIS DESMAISONS, Deputy Publisher

RICHARD H. MORGAN, Director of Circulation

STEPHAN W. CONAWAY, Director of Advertising

Director of Operations

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92000 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1265. Telex: 617718 (Herald). Cable: Herald Paris.

Directeur de la publication: Walter K. Taylor. Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKinnon, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9LT. Tel. 836-4802. Telex 242009. S.A. au capital de 1,500,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732031126. Commission Paritaire No. 34231. U.S. subscription: \$280 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101. © 1984, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

سكناف الامل

Rightists Seek to Regain Control, Block Establishment's Easing of Apartheid

"The people around the Conservatives are mostly old has-beens," said Piet Cillie, a retired Afrikaner newspaper editor and influential National Party supporter. "There's a big difference between angry old men and angry young men, and I'd be worried if they had the young

Third of four articles

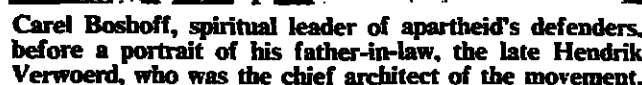
resign as chairman of the Broederbond, the secret Afrikaner society, after another Afrikaner institution he heads, the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs, issued a report critical of the new constitutional

By Olfat Tohamy

implement Islamic law triggered the formation three weeks ago in London of the National Salvation Front, which cites as its objective "overthrowing the dictatorship imposed on the Sudanese people."

The grouping comprises Mr. Lagu's Sudan African National Union, Mr. Ali's Southern Front, the Sudanese Communist Party,

A spokesman for the National Salvation Front said it would seek to bring change through peaceful means and would launch a campaign to expose government corruption and rally the support of the army.



enjoyed most of the other privilege

The surprise came from the student body: In a poll taken in April 1978, 60 percent of the undergraduates opposed the idea, and the plan has been at least temporarily shelved. Student representatives conceded that racism was clearly one factor

But they insist that a more important one was, in the words of the student council president, Danie de Villiers, "our fear that the traditional Afrikaner character of this university could eventually be destroyed."

As Hennie Coetzee, professor of cultural anthropology at the university put it, "People see a threat to their identity and that is the underlying issue."

Next: Changes in Main Street.

By Howard Kurtz



Mark O. Hatfield
men make an initial estimate of the

• Mr. Hatfield said his wife got a \$10,000 check from Mr. Tsakos in December for locating more than 100 possible investment opportunities.

He said Mr. Tsakos did not buy any of them.

Mr. Tsakos said Tuesday that Mrs. Hatfield had shown his wife many apartments and had told him that Mr. Yerkes's apartment was for sale. He said he had sought out

Mrs. Hatfield contacted the decorators, Mr. Tsakos said, adding that when he and his wife moved into the apartment, Mrs. Hatfield

loaned them some furniture. For these services, Mr. Tsakos said, he paid her another \$10,000.

By Stephen Kinzer

"Perhaps what we need is some kind of expropriation," said an unemployed resident of El Exodo. "But we understand this is communism and cannot be permitted."

Crime, prostitution, drug abuse

Julio César Araujo, secretary general of the governing committee, said he had appealed for help

"People are afraid that if they come to help us, they will be seen as subversive," he said. "We feel that not only the municipal and regional authorities but also the social agencies, religious groups and student organizations, all without result."

Mr. Araujo said the committee would petition the newly elected Constituent Assembly when it takes office within a few weeks.

U.S. Magnate Wins Case Over False Sex Charge

He is Joseph S. Tushinsky, chairman of Superscope, a Los Angeles company. An attorney for Mr. Tu-

INTERNATIONAL

SPORTS & GUIDES	ESCORTS
CAPRICE SPORT SERVICE	LONDON ESCORTS

NEW YORK
212-737 3291.

LONDON

MAYFAIR
GUIDE SERV
ROTTERDAM
THE HAGUE

LA VENTURA
NEW YORK 1
212-8

ESCORT SERVICE
TEL: 200 8585

ARRISTOCATS
London Escort Service

MADR
ESCORT
TEL: 246 07 61

ZUF
Nathalie Escort
TEL: 246 07 61

LONDON
Escort Agency
Chiltern Street,

LONDON
ENSINGTON
ESCORT SERVICE
CHURCH ST. W6
9136 OR 937 9133

United Press International

The letter was written as Mr. Tsakos's company was seeking a night-of-way agreement with Sudan. The Indonesian government

Mr. Hatfield said it was a coincidence that he had also discussed the pipeline in December with President Nimeiri.

The senator has said that a pipeline from a Sudanese port on the Red Sea through the Central African Republic to Cameroon on the Atlantic Ocean would reduce the chance of an oil cutoff in the Middle East.

SKY FROM
CHANNEL

PROGRAM, THURSDAY
UK TIMES 18.00 M
17.00 S
18.00 C
18.05 M
18.30 G
18.55 S
19.45 F

20.30 A
22.00 M
BROADCASTING TO CABLE COMPANIES
CONTACT SATELLITE TELEVISION
TELEPHONE LONDON (01) 4

[illegible]

SKY
CHANNEL FROM **SATELLITE**
TELEVISION

PROGRAM, THURSDAY 9th AUGUST

UK TIMES

18.00	MUSIC BOX
17.00	SKY-FI MUSIC
18.00	CARTOON TIME
18.05	MR ED
18.30	GREEN ACRES
18.55	SKYWAYS
18.45	FAMILY
20.30	AMERICAN FOOTBALL
22.00	MUSIC BOX

BROADCASTING TO CABLE COMPANIES IN EUROPE & THE UK VIA SATELLITE.

CONTACT SATELLITE TELEVISION FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
TELEPHONE LONDON (01) 439 0491 FAX 206943

ESORTS & GUIDES

ESORT

SERVICE

USA

Head office in New York
330 W. 56th St., N.Y.C. 10019 USA
212-765-7896
212-765-7754

Local, National & International

MAJOR CREDIT CARDS AND CHECKS ACCEPTED

Private Memberships Available

This award-winning service has been recognized as the top & most exclusive Escort Service by USA & international news media including radio and TV.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

ESORTS & GUIDES

LONDON TRULIFE Escort Service Ltd
London T37 884F

LONDON STYLE Escort Service, Ltd.
Tel: 01-206 1324

VENUSIA - DESIRE Escort Service.
Tel: 53-3552 From 6 pm

FRANKFURT - PETRA Escort & Travel Service. Tel: 069 - 48 24 05

BERLIN - VIP Escort + Travel Service. Tel: 030-893891

DUESSELDORF / COLOGNE / ESSEN Escort Service. Tel: 021-4799643

LISSON V.I.P. ESCORT SERVICE
Tel: 76-25-04, 2 pm - 12

VINNIA ETOILE Escort Service. Tel: 50 28 35

MUNICH FIRST Escort Service. Tel: 089-818126

BRUSSELS - CHANTAL Escort Service. Tel: 020-220 23 65

DUESSELDORF / Cologne / Essen SEM English Escort Service. 0211 - 383141

MUNICH WELCOME Escort Service. Tel: 68 94 69

VINNIA - FIRST Escort Service. Tel: 020-2414191

VINNIA - EXCLUSIVE Escort Service. Tel: 47-74-61

BRUSSELS HIGH CLASS Escort Service. Tel: 731 76 41

FRANKFURT SONIA Escort Service. Tel: 069-685652

KAREN ETOILE Service Frankfurt. Tel: 069-681 622

ANTWERP - BEANET Escort Service. Tel: 020-326420 or 340110

FRANKFURT BENNY Escort & travel service. Tel: 069-527210

LONDON ZOO WEST Escort Agency. Tel: 529 7556

SIMONE TRAVEL + Escort Service. Tel: 069-959024

FRANKFURT + surroundings, Christmas Escort Service. 069-304506

VINNIA KANDIA Escort Service. 12 pm - 12 pm 750 780

WARSZAWA B.C. & Sonidy Escort Service. 022-841255

FRANKFURT TOP STAR Escort Service. Tel: 069-959022, 2 pm-12

GENEVA - HELENE Escort Service. Tel: 022-355 22 22

REGENCY

WORLDWIDE MULTILINGUAL
ESCORT SERVICE

NEW YORK OFFICE

Tel: 212-808-9027
& 212-753-1864

USA & TRANSWORLD

A-AMERICAN

ESCORT SERVICE
EVERYWHERE YOU ARE OR GO!

1-813-921-7946

Call Free from US: 1-800-327-0892
Toll free from Canada: 1-800-327-0892
Lowell Eshelman welcomes you board!

NEW YORK, Los, Rome & Cologne
Escort Services. Tel: 212-722-0070

MUNICH STARWOOD Escort & Guide Service. Tel: 089/448038

CHICAGO Escort Service (212)

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

ESORTS & GUIDES

CAPRICE

ESCORT SERVICE

IN NEW YORK

Tel: 212-737 3291.

LONDON

BELGAVIA

Taxi Service.
Tel: 736 5877.

LONDON

BEST ESCORT SERVICE

Tel: 200 8585

ARISTOCATS

London Escort Service
128 Wigmore St., London W.1.
All major Credit Cards Accepted
Tel: 407 41 41 / 42
12 noon - midnight

Portman Escort Service
67 Chiltern Street,
London W1
Tel: 486 3724 or 486 1158

LONDON

KENSINGTON

ESCORT SERVICE
10 KENSINGTON CHURCH ST. W8
Tel: 020-7591 927 9133

ESORTS & GUIDES

CAPRICE

ESCORT SERVICE

IN NEW YORK

Tel: 212-737 3291.

LONDON

BELGAVIA

Taxi Service.
Tel: 736 5877.

LONDON

BEST ESCORT SERVICE

Tel: 200 8585

ARISTOCATS

London Escort Service
128 Wigmore St., London W.1.
All major Credit Cards Accepted
Tel: 407 41 41 / 42
12 noon - midnight

Portman Escort Service
67 Chiltern Street,
London W1
Tel: 486 3724 or 486 1158

LONDON

KENSINGTON

ESCORT SERVICE
10 KENSINGTON CHURCH ST. W8
Tel: 020-7591 927 9133

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

ESORTS & GUIDES

CAPRICE

ESCORT SERVICE

IN NEW YORK

Tel: 212-737 3291.

LONDON

BELGAVIA

Taxi Service.
Tel: 736 5877.

LONDON

BEST ESCORT SERVICE

Tel: 200 8585

ARISTOCATS

London Escort Service
128 Wigmore St., London W.1.
All major Credit Cards Accepted
Tel: 407 41 41 / 42
12 noon - midnight

Portman Escort Service
67 Chiltern Street,
London W1
Tel: 486 3724 or 486 1158

LONDON

KENSINGTON

ESCORT SERVICE
10 KENSINGTON CHURCH ST. W8
Tel: 020-7591 927 9133

ESORTS & GUIDES

CAPRICE

ESCORT SERVICE

IN NEW YORK

Tel: 212-737 3291.

LONDON

BELGAVIA

Taxi Service.
Tel: 736 5877.

LONDON

BEST ESCORT SERVICE

Tel: 200 8585

ARISTOCATS

London Escort Service
128 Wigmore St., London W.1.
All major Credit Cards Accepted
Tel: 407 41 41 / 42
12 noon - midnight

Portman Escort Service
67 Chiltern Street,
London W1
Tel: 486 3724 or 486 1158

LONDON

KENSINGTON

ESCORT SERVICE
10 KENSINGTON CHURCH ST. W8
Tel: 020-7591 927 9133

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

ESORTS & GUIDES

CAPRICE

ESCORT SERVICE

IN NEW YORK

Tel: 212-737 3291.

LONDON

BELGAVIA

Taxi Service.
Tel: 736 5877.

LONDON

BEST ESCORT SERVICE

Tel: 200 8585

ARISTOCATS

London Escort Service
128 Wigmore St., London W.1.
All major Credit Cards Accepted
Tel: 407 41 41 / 42
12 noon - midnight

Portman Escort Service
67 Chiltern Street,
London W1
Tel: 486 3724 or 486 1158

LONDON

KENSINGTON

ESCORT SERVICE
10 KENSINGTON CHURCH ST. W8
Tel: 020-7591 927 9133

ESORTS & GUIDES

CAPRICE

ESCORT

SCIENCE

Rising Carbon Dioxide Level Affects Growth Rates of Plants

By Erik Eckholm

New York Times Service

ANCIENT, gnarled pine trees struggling to survive at timberline in the mountains of Nevada and California have grown surprisingly fat, perhaps presaging momentous changes in the landscape of the Earth.

Scientists measuring those trees believe they provide the first evidence that the growth of the Earth's vegetation is being accelerated by the rise in atmospheric carbon dioxide.

Quite apart from its much-discussed climatic implications, the continuing climb in CO₂ through its direct effect on photosynthesis, may profoundly transform the balance of nature over the decades to come, many scientists warn. Some species could be driven to extinction. Familiar natural haunts may be taken over by new mixes of grasses and trees, of butterflies and birds. And human diets will be altered along the way.

The buildup of CO₂ in the atmosphere has already caused alarm because of the climatic changes expected to result from the so-called greenhouse effect, which will warm the Earth as the CO₂ level rises.

But plant scientists are now urgently investigating what they say has been a generally overlooked aspect of the CO₂ problem. More CO₂ in the air will directly spur plant growth. Some species will receive a much greater boost than others, presumably causing changes in their relative abundance that will ripple through food chains, reordering wildlife populations as well.

"In the competitive conditions of nature, there will be winners and losers," said Fakhri A. Bazzaz, a plant ecologist at Harvard University. "Some plant species could be eliminated from an ecosystem, while the most responsive ones could begin to dominate it." He said he worries about the "possibility of catastrophic effects in some ecosystems." Beyond the potential esthetic and scientific losses, researchers are not yet able to say just how the world's economic interests will be affected.

The fact that increased CO₂ promotes photosynthesis has long been known to botanists and even exploited commercially by greenhouse farmers. Now researchers from the Tree Ring Laboratory at the University of Arizona, measuring pencil-thin cross sections from aged bristlecone and limber pines in the West, have found growth rates to have roughly doubled since 1850.

"These are very, very slow-growing trees, and the later rings are obviously much wider," said researcher Valmore LaMarche. "We can't find climate trends that would explain it. We believe that this is strong evidence that natural vegetation is already responding to elevated CO₂ levels."

Although the response of individual plants, especially commercial species, to CO₂ enrichment in greenhouses has long been studied, research is just beginning on the vastly more complex issue of how natural communities will respond to the carbon dioxide buildup.

An increase in planetary photosynthesis will have its beneficial sides. Since growing plants incorporate carbon from the air into their tissues, stepped-up growth will have the welcome result of slowing the increase of atmospheric CO₂, in turn delaying the arrival of severe climatic changes from the greenhouse effect.

Agricultural scientists, though worried by the threatened rainfall shifts, regard the prospect of more CO₂ in the air as good news. Not only will crops grow better, but their ability to withstand drought will improve as well, since higher CO₂ concentrations also

boost the efficiency with which plants make use of water.

Taking best advantage of these gains will require adaptations in farming and dietary patterns, though, because some crops will be spurred more than others, changing their comparative economics. Corn, for example, may lose ground to wheat and soybeans because its productivity will not rise as sharply. Consumption of potatoes and yams may jump since tubers respond especially well to CO₂.

Those studying natural communities are less inclined to equate bigger with better.

"Our perspective is different from the agriculturalist," observed Boyd R. Strain, a plant ecologist at Duke University. "The higher growth of one species can be disastrous for the ecosystem."

Laboratory studies have shown wide variations in the response of different plant species to higher CO₂. A broad distinction exists between those that assimilate carbon dioxide through what are known as the C3 and C4 pathways. Photosynthesis in plants of the C3 category — the majority of plant species including most trees and such crops as wheat and potatoes — is strongly limited by the level of CO₂ in the air. As carbon dioxide rises their growth will be spurred sharply.

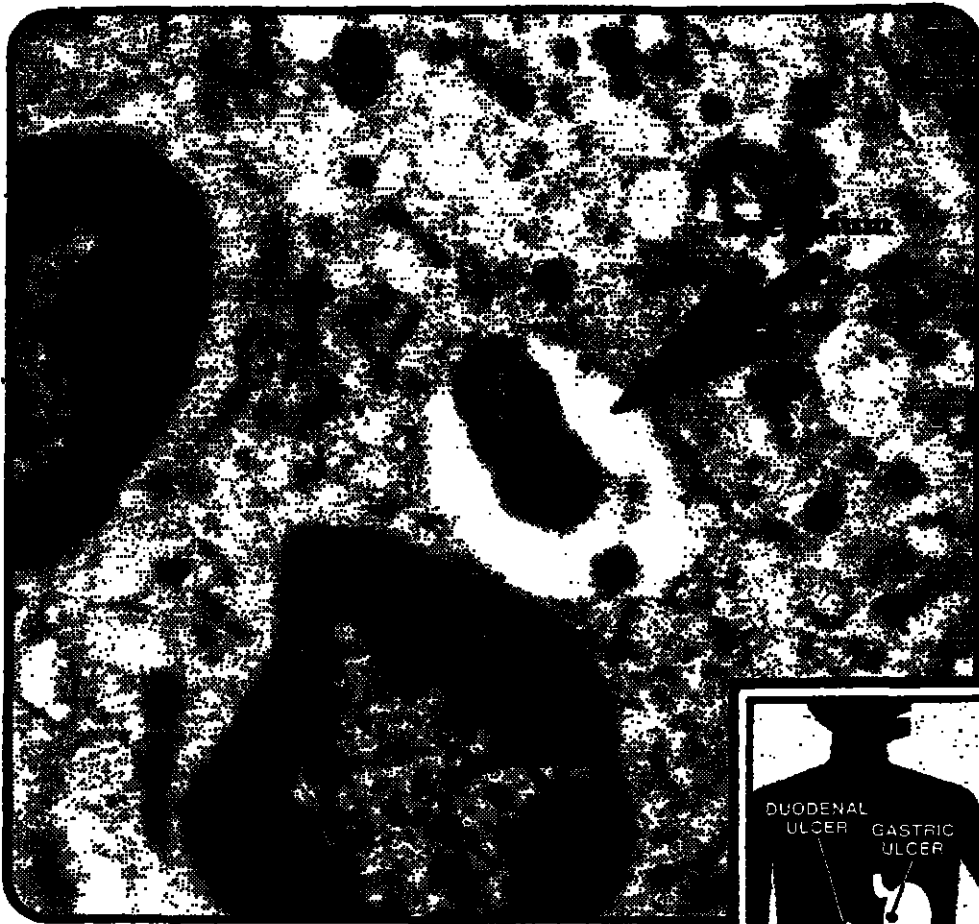
In contrast, the C4 plants — including many grasses, shrubs, and corn — are less constrained by the current CO₂ concentration, and will not benefit as much from elevated levels.

For a plant species, even being one of the initial photosynthetic "winners" may not be lucky. If accelerated growth results in a spindlier stem, a plant might become susceptible to wind damage; if a traditionally obscure plant begins to poke through the underbrush, predators may find the feasting uncommonly easy.

The CO₂-induced increase in the Earth's total biomass should be much less than what the often dramatic responses of individual plants in greenhouses would suggest. In nature, plants are usually engaged in intense competition for light, space, nutrients, and moisture; limiting factors other than photosynthetic capacity will hold down the system-wide response. "Just because someone gives you a Rolls-Royce doesn't make you a rich man; you still need a big house and everything else that goes with a wealthy lifestyle," is the analogy drawn by John Hoffman, director of strategic studies at the Environmental Protection Agency.

Many botanists argue that vegetation must already have been affected by the increase in atmospheric carbon dioxide from an estimated 260 parts per million to 280 parts per million before the Industrial Revolution to nearly 345 ppm today. Hence they regard the conclusion of the University of Arizona scientists as plausible.

Predicting how heightened CO₂ will alter ecosystems presents a formidable research challenge. Until recently it was largely ignored in government grants. A new research strategy drawn up by the Department of Energy's Carbon Dioxide Research Division allots \$2.5 million, of a total 1984 research budget of \$12.5 million, for studies of the direct effects of CO₂ on plants, including crops, an encouraging if still inadequate step in the view of many scientists. The Department of Agriculture and the National Science Foundation have also sponsored research in this area.



Newly discovered bacterium, magnified 9,000 times.

Bacterium Tied to Stomach Ailments

By Lawrence K. Altman

New York Times Service

TWO Australian researchers have discovered what appears to be a new spiral-shaped bacterium living in the human stomach.

The finding of one more microorganism among the thousands known might have been no more than a curiosity if the Australian bacterium were not now being tentatively linked to some of the most painful ailments known: gastritis, peptic ulcers in the stomach and duodenum, and perhaps other problems as well. Several million Americans have these ailments, whose origins are often unknown.

While there is a great deal of skepticism about the importance of the finding, there is a great deal of excitement, too, as the potential implications begin to emerge.

It is possible, for instance, that if bacteria contribute to or lie at the root of stomach and intestinal pains, these now intractable problems may be helped, even cured, by antibiotics.

Another possibility is that some day a blood test may be developed to help doctors diagnose and treat stomach conditions without patients' having to swallow chalky barium while standing behind X-ray machines and without going to examining rooms for the insertion of tubes called gastroscopes that enable doctors to look directly at the stomach.

Underscoring the potential importance of the Australian finding is the fact that in recent years previously undetected bacteria were discovered to be the cause

of Legionnaire's disease and other disorders, including some that affect the intestines.

The new finding involves a spiral-shaped bacterium that Dr. Barry J. Marshall and Dr. J. Robin Warren in Perth have detected in a study of 100 patients suffering from ulcers and from an inflammatory stomach condition known as gastritis. The researchers detected the bacterium in 58 of the patients. It was identified in 87 percent of patients who had a gastric or duodenal ulcer and in 95 percent of patients with evidence of gastritis.

The new bacteria resemble the S-shaped ones that belong to the genus Campylobacter. But an important difference is that whereas Campylobacter have at most one slender projection known as a flagellum emerging from one end of the S, the newly discovered organisms have up to four flagella.

The resemblance to Campylobacter is a reminder of how with time and new knowledge doctors change their minds about the importance of certain microorganisms.

About half a century passed from 1909 when Campylobacter were discovered in animals until doctors linked them to human disease. In the past decade, however, Campylobacter have been recognized increasingly as a cause of such disease. There are two main types, C. jejuni and C. intestinalis, that cause distinctly different human conditions. C. jejuni is one of the most commonly recognized causes of diarrhea throughout the world; C. intestinalis generally affects only debilitated adults with serious chronic diseases.

IN BRIEF

Drug Aids Victims of Rare Disease

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The US Food and Drug Administration has approved a drug to treat victims of a rare disease called Tourette Syndrome. The disease afflicts 100,000 Americans, causing involuntary blinking, shrugging, barking, shrieking and — in 30 percent of the cases — shouting of obscene words. It begins between the ages of 2 and 16 and can last a lifetime.

The drug, pimozide, was approved under a special program that allows tax credits and other incentives to firms making products that can help only a relatively few people and therefore are not profitable.

Hibernating Sheep Goal of Research

LONDON (Reuters) — A British scientist says it is only a matter of time before sheep and other farm animals can be induced by genetic engineering to sleep through the winter, a development that could dramatically reduce costs for farmers.

Dr. Richard Lathe, senior scientist at a government laboratory in Edinburgh, said researchers hoped to be able to identify and activate the genes that slow the heartbeat, eventually allowing farm animals to sleep through the winter like bears, saving money on food and care.

The laboratory was also looking at the possibility of gene control to enable cows to produce milk all year round, he said.

Halley's Comet May Be Rotating

PASADENA, California (AP) — Halley's Comet, moving toward Earth for a 1986 rendezvous, may be irregular in shape or have a patchy surface and appears to be rotating, new photographs show.

The photos, taken through a 200-inch (508-centimeter) telescope at Palomar Observatory in California, show that the light reflected from the comet varies regularly in intensity over a period of hours.

The finding implies that the comet, which passes close enough to Earth to be visible every 76 years, could be rotating and either have an irregular shape or dark or light patches on its surface, scientists said.

Turtle-Watching Is a Lonely Job

BLACKBEARD ISLAND, Georgia (AP) — While most people are asleep, Paul Gideon, the only resident of Blackbeard Island, keeps track of turtles.

Mr. Gideon, 24, a researcher for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, studies the mating and nesting habits of rare loggerhead turtles, which lay their eggs at night. "It's a pretty busy job, 24 hours a day," Mr. Gideon said. "But somebody has to help these loggerheads or they might become extinct."

The turtles, many of which weigh more than 300 pounds and live for more than a century, have been placed on the threatened-species list because hunters pursue it for its meat, which is considered a delicacy. Its eggs are believed by some to have aphrodisiac properties and high prices are paid for its armor-like shell.

Chemical Might Replace Lawnmower

LONDON (AP) — British scientists have developed a chemical that stunts the growth of grass without harming it — possibly spelling the demise of the domestic lawnmower. The Observer reports.

The London weekly said the chemical compound, named PP333, not only keeps the grass short but also apparently makes it lush.

The formula, developed by scientists at Imperial Chemical Industries, is being tested in Britain and the United States with the hope of government approval for its sale by the end of next year.

Vegetables Called Good for Sex Life

LONDON (AP) — Fruit and vegetables can help your sex life, claims a report by the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Information Bureau.

Melons, mangoes, apricots, carrots and spinach are rich in vitamin A, which helps convert cholesterol into active sex hormones, while potatoes, bananas and other fruits and vegetables contain vitamin B, which helps manufacture sex hormones, the report said.

Dr. Vernon Coleman, author of the book "Bodypower," disputed the findings. "To suggest that individual vegetables have aphrodisiac properties is nonsense," he said. "The only true aphrodisiac is another person you fancy."

From the world, to you, at home or in your office. And at a bargain price!

If you purchased this Trib at a newsstand, you're already enjoying a rare bargain — the whole world in just a few tightly-written, fact-packed pages.

But why not double your bargain by subscribing to the International Herald Tribune and saving up to 42% off the newsstand price? With our low-cost subscription rates, you can double your value and enjoy almost twice as many Tribs, and each for a price which is no more than you have to pay for a cup of coffee.



Think of it. The combined editorial product of hundreds of the world's finest journalists in every corner of the planet — available to you for such a relatively modest expenditure.

Subscribe now, and we'll speed bargain price Tribs to your home or office day after day.

Just fill out the coupon below and mail. For maximum savings, subscribe for a full year. This cut-price subscription offer is for new subscribers only.

Please circle below the reduced subscription price selected. For new subscribers only. (Rates valid through August 31, 1984)				
Country	Currency	1 year	6 mos.	3 mos.
Austria	A. Sch.	3,220	1,610	890
Belgium	B. Fr.	7,300	3,650	2,000
Denmark	D. Kr.	1,500	750	410
Finland	F.M.	1,120	560	308
France	F.F.	1,000	500	280
Germany	D.M.	412	206	115
Great Britain	£	82	41	23
Greece	Dr.	12,400	6,200	3,490
Ireland	£. Ir.	104	52	29
Italy	Lire	218,000	109,000	59,000
Luxembourg	L. Fr.	7,300	3,650	2,000
Netherlands	Fl.	450	225	124
Norway	N. Kr.	1,180	590	320
Portugal	Esc.	11,200	5,600	3,080
Spain	Ptas	17,400	8,700	4,800
Sweden	S. Kr.	1,180	590	320
Switzerland	S. Fr.	378	189	102
The rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, U.S.A., French Polynesia, Middle East		\$	284	142
Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States, Asia		\$	396	198

To: Subscription Manager, International Herald Tribune, 181 avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel.: 747.07.29. Tlx: 612832.

Yes, I would like to accept your bargain offer. Please send me the International Herald Tribune for the time period and at the reduced price circled on this coupon.

☐ My payment is enclosed (Check or money order to the IHT).

Please charge my:

☐ Access ☐ American Express ☐ Diners Club ☐ Eurocard ☐ Mastercard ☐ Visa

Card account number:

Card expiry date

My name

Signature

Address

City

Country

Job/Profession

Nationality

Company Activity

Tel. N°

NEW ISSUES JULY 1984

A MONTHLY REVIEW OF MAJOR ISSUES AND THEIR UNDERWRITERS PUBLISHED IN THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Österreichische Donaukraftwerke Aktiengesellschaft
Vienna
DM 100,000,000
8 1/2% Bearer Bonds of 1984/1994
Guaranteed by the Republic of Austria

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Kreditbank International Group
Grazzini and Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft
Salomon Brothers International Limited
S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Yamaichi International Europe Limited

MANAGER	ISSUE	TERMS
Nigerian Bank Ltd.	9% bonds 1984 due 1990/1994	130,000,000
Bayernische Vereinsbank AG	13 1/2% notes due 1990	75,000,000
Bayernische Vereinsbank AG	7 1/2% bearer bonds of 1984/1994	100,000,000
Bayernische Vereinsbank AG	8 1/2% bearer bonds of 1984/1991	70,000,000
Bayernische Vereinsbank AG	8% bearer bonds of 1984/1994	150,000,000
Bayernische Vereinsbank AG	8% bearer bonds of 1984/1992	257,821
Bayernische Vereinsbank AG	8% bearer bonds of 1984/1994	100,000,000
Bayernische Vereinsbank AG	8% bearer bonds of 1984/1992	100,000,000
Bayernische Vereinsbank AG	8% bearer bonds of 1984/1992	375,000,000
Bayernische Vereinsbank AG	13 1/2% notes due 1988	100,000,000
Bayernische Vereinsbank AG	8 1/2% bearer bonds of 1984/1994	200,000,000
Bayernische Vereinsbank AG	7 1/2% notes 1989	40,000,000
Bayernische Vereinsbank AG	Revolving credit facility	1,100,000,000
Bayernische Vereinsbank AG	3 1/2% convertible bonds 1999	20,000,000
Bayernische Vereinsbank AG	Coupon Treasury Receipts	790,875,000
Bayernische Vereinsbank AG	Callable Treasury Receipts	409,375,000
Bayernische Vereinsbank AG	Zero coupon debentures due 2014	6,000,000,000
Bayernische Vereinsbank AG	Certificates of Accrual on Treasury Securities	5,269,038,000

McDonald's Finance Company N.V.
DM 100,000,000
7 1/2% Bearer Bonds of 1984/1994
guaranteed by
McDonald's Corporation
Bayerische Vereinsbank Aktiengesellschaft
Blyth Eastman Prime Webber International Limited
Credit Suisse First Boston Limited
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Merrill Lynch Capital Markets
Salomon Brothers International

CHRYSLER CORPORATION
\$1,100,000,000
Revolving Credit Facility
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company
As Agent

MONTEDISON
Lire 375.000.000.000
FLOATING RATE LOAN
MANAGED BY
CITIBANK, N.A. I.M.I. - ISTITUTO MOBILIARE ITALIANO
funds provided by
CITIBANK, N.A. I.M.I. - ISTITUTO MOBILIARE ITALIANO
EPBANCA - ENTE FINANZIARIO INTERBANCARIO
BANCO DI NAPOLI - SEZIONE DI CREDITO INDUSTRIALE
BANCA DI CREDITO MOBILIARE S.p.A. CREDITO INDUSTRIALE SARDO (C.I.S.)

U.S. \$75,000,000
compagnie bancaire
13 1/2% Notes due June 1990
Issue Price 99 1/2%

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT Luxembourg
DM 200,000,000
8 1/4% Deutsche Mark Bearer Bonds
Offering Price: 100%
Interest: 8 1/4% p.a. payable annually on August 1
Maturity: August 1, 1994
Listing: Frankfurt am Main, Berlin, Düsseldorf, Hamburg and

FNMA FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION
\$6,000,000,000
Federal National Mortgage Association
Zero Coupon Debentures Due 2014

\$1,200,250,000
Generic Treasury Receipts (TRs)
75,000 Coupon Treasury Receipts
75,000 Callable Treasury Receipts
2% U.S. Treasury Bonds of 8-15-13/08
150,000,000
3 1/4% U.S. Treasury Bonds of 5-15-14
100,000,000
OSG MFG. COMPANY (OSG Kabushiki Kaisha)
U.S. \$20,000,000
3 3/4 per cent. Convertible Bonds 1999
Nomura International Limited

COMMERZBANK OVERSEAS FINANCE N.V.
U.S. \$ 100,000,000
13% Notes Due 1988 with Warrants to subscribe
U.S. \$ 100,000,000
13% Notes Due 1991
Secured on a Deposit with
COMMERZBANK INTERNATIONAL
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Morgan Guaranty Ltd.

Republic of South Africa
£40,000,000 12 1/2 per cent. Notes 1989
Issue Price 100 per cent.
Hambros Bank Limited

BFCE BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR
Dfls 150,000,000
9 per cent. Bonds 1984 due 1990/1994
Annual coupons August 15.
Payment of interest and principal are guaranteed by the Republic of France.
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

SPERRY Sperry Curaçao N.V.
DM 150,000,000
8% Bearer Bonds of 1984/1994
guaranteed by
Sperry Corporation
Bayerische Vereinsbank

HAINDL PAPIER B.V.
Amsterdam, Netherlands
DM 70,000,000
8% Bearer Bonds of 1984/1991
guaranteed by
HAINDL PAPIER GmbH
Augsburg, Federal Republic of Germany
Bayerische Vereinsbank Aktiengesellschaft
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
BankAmerica Capital Markets Group
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank Aktiengesellschaft

The Council of Europe Resettlement Fund
for National Refugees and Over-Population in Europe
Fonds de Réétablissement du Conseil de l'Europe pour les Réfugiés Nationaux et les Excédents de Population en Europe
DM 100,000,000
8% Bearer Bonds of 1984/92
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Allgemeine Elassische Bankgesellschaft
Arab Banking Corporation - Daus & Co. GmbH
Bayerische Landesbank Aktiengesellschaft
Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Deutsche Girozentrale
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Dresdner Bank
Bank für Gemeinnützige Aktiengesellschaft
Bayerische Vereinsbank Aktiengesellschaft
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
DC BANK Deutsche Genossenschaft
DSL Bank

CATS
Certificates of Accrual on Treasury Securities Series R Zero Coupon
\$3,869,038,000 Coupon CATS due semiannually February 15, 1985—August 15, 2004
\$1,400,000,000 Principal CATS due August 15, 2004
\$5,269,038,000

Royals Hand Brewers 10th Straight Loss

Compiled in Our Staff From Dispatches
KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Dane Long and George Brett each hit two-run home runs in the eighth inning Tuesday night to lift the Kansas City Royals to a 8-5 victory over the Milwaukee Brewers.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

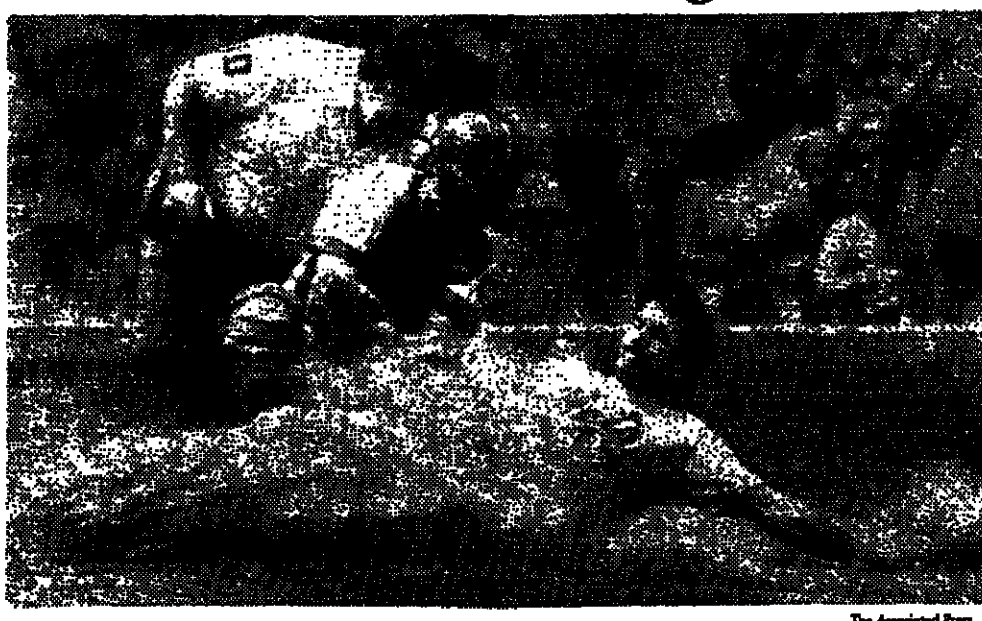
The loss was Milwaukee's 10th straight, equalling the longest losing streak in franchise history. Kansas City used a 16-hit attack to post its fifth straight victory.

Long's was the Royals' first pinch homer since Aug. 22, 1982. Milwaukee took a 5-3 lead into the eighth but reliever Tom Tellmann walked Darryl Motley and Steve Balboni singled. Pete Ladd replaced Tellmann and gave up a sacrifice fly to Jorge Orta before long, hitting for Onix Concepcion, slugged his fourth home run of the season to make it 6-5.

After Pat Sheridan singled, Brett hit his ninth homer of the year and first since July 7.

Joe Beckwith, who worked 2 1/2 innings, improved his record to 5-2. Dan Quisenberry pitched the final inning for his 30th save of the year. Ladd (4-6) was tagged with the loss.

Red Sox 12, Tigers 7
Tigers 7, Red Sox 5
In Boston, Lance Parrish hit a two-run home run, his second of the game and third of the evening, with two out in the 11th to lift Detroit to a 7-5 victory and a dou-



Catcher Jody Davis tagged out New York's Keith Hernandez, trying to score on a hit by George Foster in the third inning of Tuesday's opener in Chicago. The Cubs won both ends of the doubleheader to open up a 3 1/2-game lead over the Mets in the National League East.

bleheader split with the Red Sox. In the 12-7 opener, Boston jumped on starter Jack Morris (14-8) for nine runs, eight of them earned, in fewer than two innings. Morris gave up bases-loaded homers to Bill Buckner and Tony Armas. Bruce Hurst, beaten three times by the Tigers this year and winless in

five decisions against them since his first major-league victory on April 26, 1980, broke that streak with relief help from Mark Clear. Indians 5, Orioles 4
In Cleveland, Tony Bernazard singled home the go-ahead run in the sixth inning to help the Indians break a six-game losing streak with a 5-4 decision over Baltimore.

Rangers 7, Blue Jays 6
In Arlington, Texas, George Wright's bases-loaded single scored Gary Ward in the 10th to lift the Rangers over Toronto, 7-6. White Sox 6, Yankees 3
In New York, Ron Guidry pitched a four-hitter in a 7-0 victory that gave the Yankees a split of a doubleheader with Chicago. In the opener, LaMarr Hoyt scattered seven hits over 8 1/2 innings, and Harold Baines and Greg Luzinski homered to give Chicago a 6-3 verdict. The loss in the nightcap ended a six-game White Sox winning streak and snapped Luzinski's streak of 10 games with at least one run batted in.

Twins 2, A's 1
In Oakland, California, Randy Bush's sacrifice fly scored Mickey Hatcher with the go-ahead run in the sixth, and Frank Viola pitched a four-hitter to lift Minnesota over the A's, 2-1.

Angels 7, Mariners 6
In Seattle, a ninth-inning error by Seattle catcher Bob Kearney on a perfect relay throw to the plate allowed the tying run to score, and Fred Lynn followed with a sacrifice fly to rally California to a 7-6 triumph over the Mariners.

Dodgers 2, Braves 1
In the National League, at Atlanta, Ken Landreaux tied the score with a two-out home run in the ninth, and Steve Yeager drove in the game-winning run with a two-out single two innings later as Los Angeles nipped the Braves, 2-1.

Cubs 8, Mets 6
In Chicago, Ron Cey's two-run double capped a five-run fourth in-

lead the Cubs to an 8-4 victory and a doubleheader sweep over New York. Keith Moreland's three-run homer and a two-run shot by Cey keyed a six-run fifth that put Chicago ahead to stay in the 8-6 opener. Both games involved plays hit by pitches and warnings from the umpires; Cub pitcher Scott Sanderson and manager Jim Frey were ejected in the fifth inning of the nightcap. The sweep extended Chicago's winning streak to five games. It was the Cubs' 11th victory in 13 games as they opened a 3 1/2-game lead over the Mets in the Eastern Division.

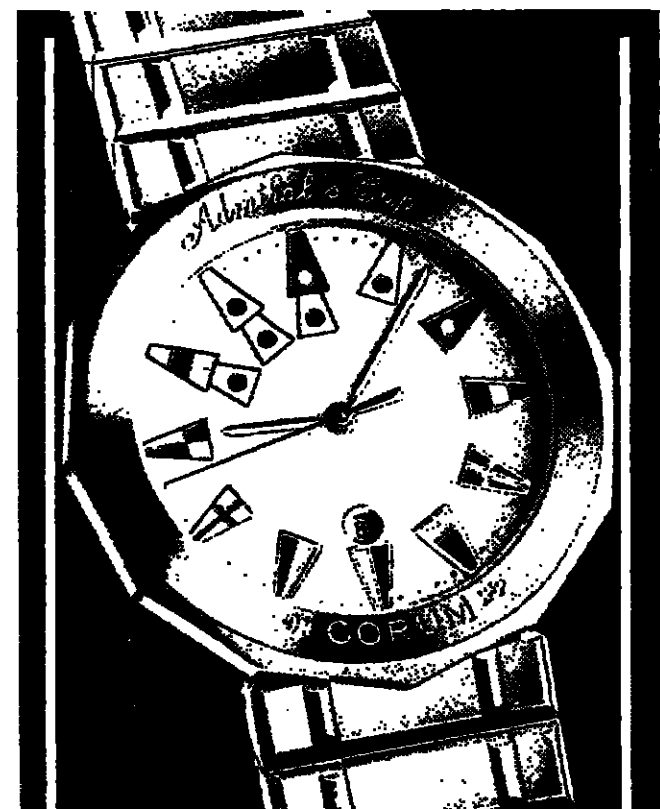
Reds 8, Padres 7
In Cincinnati, Nick Esasky's sacrifice fly with the bases loaded in the ninth scored Dave Parker to lift the Reds over the Padres, 8-7. Ted Power (7-5) was the winner. Greg Harris (0-2) took the loss.

Cardinals 2, Pirates 1
In St. Louis, Danny Cox (6-9) and Bruce Sutter combined on a four-hitter and center fielder Willie McGee threw out the potential tying run at the plate in the eighth to help the Cardinals beat Pittsburgh, 2-1. Sutter registered his 30th save of the season.

Giants 9, Astros 2
In Houston, Jeff Leonard went 5-for-5, scored a run and drove in three others to lead San Francisco to a 9-2 triumph over the Astros. Mike Krukow (10-8) pitched the first five innings for his fifth straight victory and broke a personal nine-game losing streak against Houston. Mike Scott (4-10) took the loss.

Phillies 6, Expos 2
Expos 3, Phillies 2
In Montreal, Gary Carter and Dan Driessen singled in eighth-inning runs to give the Expos a 3-2 decision and a doubleheader split with Philadelphia. In the opener, rookie Juan Samuel hit an inside-the-park home run, and Mike Schmidt added a three-run shot in the third inning to start the Phillies to a 6-2 victory.

Phillies 6, Expos 2
Expos 3, Phillies 2
In Montreal, Gary Carter and Dan Driessen singled in eighth-inning runs to give the Expos a 3-2 decision and a doubleheader split with Philadelphia. In the opener, rookie Juan Samuel hit an inside-the-park home run, and Mike Schmidt added a three-run shot in the third inning to start the Phillies to a 6-2 victory.



With a tang of the sea... Admiral's Cup by Corum. A luxury quartz watch handcrafted for those who take the helm. Enamelled nautical pendants marking the hours dress the dial overall and accurately show the time even 100 feet down. All gold, stainless steel and 18 karat gold, or gold set with diamonds. In ladies' versions too. For a brochure write to Corum, 2300 La Chaux-de-Fonds 03, Switzerland.

Les Spécialités de
CORUM

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

International Marketing department of leading worldwide company seeks

SALES PROMOTION MANAGER

Graduate of advertising school or comparable experience. Fluent English and good French. Strong personality. The job includes:

- the coordination of all sales promotion activities;
- the development of new ideas and products through liaison with "subsidiaries" throughout Europe and the world;
- cost effectiveness is a key factor of success as is adhering to schedules and objectives;
- based in Paris area with considerable travel.

Please send application (resume + hand written letter) required salary and photograph quoting ref. 8889 on the envelope to M&S System, 104 rue Réaumur 75001 Paris Cedex 02.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY IN THE FRAGRANCE INDUSTRY

A unique and exciting situation for the candidate who is presently an export manager for a fragrance house in Europe. Ideal candidate should be very familiar with all major fragrance accounts in Europe. International fragrance distributor is in need of an extremely aggressive, self starting general manager for Europe. Extensive daily travel throughout Europe is required. Major benefits and a salary in the six figures with a commission opportunity to earn mid six figure income in U.S. dollars. This is an ideal situation for proper candidate to become own boss.

Please note that all present employees of our company know of this ad. Send resume in complete confidence to: Box D 2107, International Herald Tribune, Neully 92521 Cedex, France.

LABORATOIRES BOIRON

Notre Direction Internationale cherche pour LYON
UN TRADUCTEUR (FRANÇAIS-ANGLAIS)
pour traduire des ouvrages de base de thérapeutiques homéopathiques.
Vous utilisez un matériel de traitement de textes.
Vous possédez une formation universitaire, scientifique de préférence.
L'Amérique est votre longue maternelle.
Nous vous proposons un contrat à durée déterminée d'un an.
Mme d'Arcy et Fabienne REVEL,
Laboratoires BOIRON, 20, Rue de la Libération,
69110 St-Fey-le-Lyon, FRANCE.

WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE

An international non-governmental organization made up of national committees and contact in 60 different countries with its headquarters in Geneva.

GENERAL SECRETARY

Applications are to be made through WUS National Committees by 26th September, 1984.

Information available from:
WUS INTERNATIONAL
5, Chemin des Iris
1216 Cointrin
GENEVA (Switzerland)

We are seeking two traders

SOYAMEAL TRADER and VEGETABLE OIL TRADER

Experience in international markets required. Excellent opportunity. Applications to be addressed to:
R.M. Maister
Managing Director
PANCHAUD & Cie S.A.
P.O. Box 3493
CH-1002 LAUSANNE

We are a Swiss based trading house with interest in banking shipping and oil activities.

We have substantial dealings in a number of African and Middle Eastern countries and we are seeking a suitable qualified

SENIOR EXECUTIVE

The ideal candidate, aged between 35 and 45, will have a number of years' experience in either banking or finance with an international bank or trading house. He will be a self-starter and able to negotiate at the highest levels. Previous experience in Africa would be advantageous, as a considerable travelling to the areas mentioned above would be expected. Compensation will be commensurate to the senior position.

If this position appeals to you, please send your resume in confidence to Cipher K. 18-118450, Publicis, CH 1211 Geneva 3.

OLYMPIC RESULTS

MEDALS

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
United States	48	48	17	113
Romania	16	12	8	36
West Germany	10	13	14	37
China	10	4	6	20
Great Britain	3	4	15	22
Canada	7	6	7	20
Japan	7	4	9	20
Italy	10	3	4	17
France	2	2	4	8
Finland	2	2	4	8
Netherlands	2	2	4	8
South Korea	1	1	1	3
Mexico	1	1	1	3
Belgium	1	1	1	3
Yugoslavia	1	1	1	3
Switzerland	1	1	1	3
New Zealand	2	0	1	3
Brazil	1	1	1	3
Denmark	1	1	1	3
Norway	1	1	1	3
Austria	1	1	1	3
Greece	1	1	1	3
Czechoslovakia	1	1	1	3
Poland	1	1	1	3
Japan	1	1	1	3
Taiwan	1	1	1	3
Venezuela	1	1	1	3

TRACK AND FIELD

100 METERS
(Top 12 and first qualifier for Friday's final)
Heat 1 — 1. Ralf Dombrowski, West Germany, 10.88 sec. (10.88 sec. 100 meters).
Heat 2 — 1. Ralf Dombrowski, West Germany, 10.88 sec. (10.88 sec. 100 meters).
Heat 3 — 1. Ralf Dombrowski, West Germany, 10.88 sec. (10.88 sec. 100 meters).
Heat 4 — 1. Ralf Dombrowski, West Germany, 10.88 sec. (10.88 sec. 100 meters).
Heat 5 — 1. Ralf Dombrowski, West Germany, 10.88 sec. (10.88 sec. 100 meters).
Heat 6 — 1. Ralf Dombrowski, West Germany, 10.88 sec. (10.88 sec. 100 meters).
Heat 7 — 1. Ralf Dombrowski, West Germany, 10.88 sec. (10.88 sec. 100 meters).
Heat 8 — 1. Ralf Dombrowski, West Germany, 10.88 sec. (10.88 sec. 100 meters).
Heat 9 — 1. Ralf Dombrowski, West Germany, 10.88 sec. (10.88 sec. 100 meters).
Heat 10 — 1. Ralf Dombrowski, West Germany, 10.88 sec. (10.88 sec. 100 meters).
Heat 11 — 1. Ralf Dombrowski, West Germany, 10.88 sec. (10.88 sec. 100 meters).
Heat 12 — 1. Ralf Dombrowski, West Germany, 10.88 sec. (10.88 sec. 100 meters).

WEIGHT LIFTING

HEAVYWEIGHT
Final — 1. (gold), Norberto Oberburger, Italy, 390 kilos, 899 pounds, 2. (silver), Stefan Tzvetkov, Romania, 385, 852, 3. (bronze), Guy Carthou, U.S., 378, 831, 4. Frank Spittel, West Germany, 368, 811, 5. Albert Squires, Canada, 365, 804, 6. Gernot Petersen, Sweden, 360, 792, 7. Richard Eddies, U.S., 352, 775, 8. Ivanovic Gencic, Greece, 350, 771, 9. Olof Peters, West Germany, 345, 759, 10. Calvin Starns, Jamaica, 320, 705, 11. Abubakar Ossa, Syria, 315, 694, 12. (bye).

EQUESTRIAN

TEAM JUMPING
First Round — 1. United States, 216.0 points, 2. West Germany, 200.0, 3. Spain, 21.0, 4. Switzerland, 24.0, 5. Canada, 24.0, 6. Britain, 24.0, 7. France, 25.0, 8. Mexico, 25.0, 9. Japan, 25.0, 10. Australia, 26.0, 11. Italy, 27.0, 12. Brazil, 28.0, 13. Belgium, 28.0, 14. Chile, 28.0, 15. Argentina, 28.0.

SWIMMING

DIVING
SPRINGBOARD PRELIMINARIES
(Top 12 advance to final)
1. Gregory Laurent, U.S., 75.27 points, 2. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 74.0, 3. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 73.0, 4. Tony Lonsdale, China, 72.0, 5. Christopher Steele, Britain, 72.0, 6. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 71.0, 7. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 70.0, 8. Tony Lonsdale, China, 69.0, 9. Christopher Steele, Britain, 68.0, 10. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 67.0, 11. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 66.0, 12. Tony Lonsdale, China, 65.0, 13. Christopher Steele, Britain, 64.0, 14. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 63.0, 15. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 62.0, 16. Tony Lonsdale, China, 61.0, 17. Christopher Steele, Britain, 60.0, 18. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 59.0, 19. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 58.0, 20. Tony Lonsdale, China, 57.0, 21. Christopher Steele, Britain, 56.0, 22. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 55.0, 23. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 54.0, 24. Tony Lonsdale, China, 53.0, 25. Christopher Steele, Britain, 52.0, 26. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 51.0, 27. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 50.0, 28. Tony Lonsdale, China, 49.0, 29. Christopher Steele, Britain, 48.0, 30. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 47.0, 31. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 46.0, 32. Tony Lonsdale, China, 45.0, 33. Christopher Steele, Britain, 44.0, 34. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 43.0, 35. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 42.0, 36. Tony Lonsdale, China, 41.0, 37. Christopher Steele, Britain, 40.0, 38. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 39.0, 39. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 38.0, 40. Tony Lonsdale, China, 37.0, 41. Christopher Steele, Britain, 36.0, 42. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 35.0, 43. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 34.0, 44. Tony Lonsdale, China, 33.0, 45. Christopher Steele, Britain, 32.0, 46. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 31.0, 47. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 30.0, 48. Tony Lonsdale, China, 29.0, 49. Christopher Steele, Britain, 28.0, 50. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 27.0, 51. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 26.0, 52. Tony Lonsdale, China, 25.0, 53. Christopher Steele, Britain, 24.0, 54. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 23.0, 55. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 22.0, 56. Tony Lonsdale, China, 21.0, 57. Christopher Steele, Britain, 20.0, 58. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 19.0, 59. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 18.0, 60. Tony Lonsdale, China, 17.0, 61. Christopher Steele, Britain, 16.0, 62. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 15.0, 63. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 14.0, 64. Tony Lonsdale, China, 13.0, 65. Christopher Steele, Britain, 12.0, 66. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 11.0, 67. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 10.0, 68. Tony Lonsdale, China, 9.0, 69. Christopher Steele, Britain, 8.0, 70. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 7.0, 71. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 6.0, 72. Tony Lonsdale, China, 5.0, 73. Christopher Steele, Britain, 4.0, 74. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 3.0, 75. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 2.0, 76. Tony Lonsdale, China, 1.0, 77. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 78. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 79. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 80. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 81. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 82. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 83. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 84. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 85. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 86. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 87. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 88. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 89. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 90. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 91. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 92. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 93. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 94. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 95. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 96. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 97. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 98. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 99. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 100. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 101. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 102. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 103. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 104. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 105. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 106. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 107. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 108. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 109. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 110. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 111. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 112. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 113. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 114. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 115. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 116. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 117. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 118. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 119. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 120. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 121. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 122. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 123. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 124. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 125. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 126. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 127. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 128. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 129. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 130. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 131. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 132. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 133. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 134. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 135. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 136. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 137. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 138. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 139. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 140. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 141. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 142. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 143. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 144. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 145. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 146. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 147. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 148. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 149. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 150. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 151. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 152. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 153. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 154. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 155. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 156. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 157. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 158. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 159. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 160. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 161. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 162. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 163. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 164. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 165. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 166. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 167. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 168. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 169. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 170. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 171. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 172. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 173. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 174. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 175. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 176. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 177. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 178. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 179. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 180. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 181. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 182. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 183. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 184. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 185. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 186. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 187. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 188. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 189. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 190. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 191. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 192. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 193. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 194. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 195. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 196. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 197. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 198. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 199. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 200. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 201. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 202. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 203. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 204. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 205. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 206. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 207. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 208. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 209. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 210. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 211. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 212. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 213. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 214. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 215. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 216. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 217. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 218. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 219. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 220. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 221. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 222. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 223. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 224. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 225. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 226. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 227. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 228. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 229. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 230. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 231. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 232. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 233. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 234. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 235. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 236. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 237. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 238. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 239. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 240. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 241. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 242. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 243. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 244. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 245. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 246. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 247. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 248. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 249. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 250. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 251. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 252. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 253. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 254. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 255. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 256. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 257. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 258. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 259. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 260. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 261. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 262. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 263. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 264. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 265. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 266. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 267. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 268. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 269. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 270. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 271. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 272. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 273. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 274. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 275. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 276. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 277. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 278. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 279. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 280. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 281. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 282. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 283. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 284. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 285. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 286. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 287. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 288. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 289. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 290. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 291. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 292. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 293. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 294. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 295. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 296. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 297. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 298. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 299. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 300. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 301. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 302. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 303. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 304. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 305. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 306. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 307. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 308. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 309. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 310. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 311. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 312. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 313. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 314. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 315. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 316. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 317. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 318. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 319. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 320. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 321. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 322. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 323. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 324. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 325. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 326. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 327. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 328. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 329. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 330. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 331. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 332. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 333. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 334. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 335. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 336. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 337. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 338. Zoltan Horvath, Hungary, 0.0, 339. Bruce Kidd, Canada, 0.0, 340. Tony Lonsdale, China, 0.0, 341. Christopher Steele, Britain, 0.0, 342.

SPORTS

U.S. Women Win Basketball Gold, Volleyball Silver



Cheryl Miller, who paced the U.S. women's basketball team's 85-55 victory over South Korea in the Olympic final.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES—U.S. women won the gold medal in basketball Tuesday night and the silver in volleyball, bringing the medal total by American women in the Summer Olympics to 47. Of their 21 gold medals, 12 came in swimming; they also have taken 21 silver and 5 bronze medals.

Other gold medals Tuesday went to Frank Wieneke of West Germany in judo, Italian weightlifter Roberto Oberburger, West German fencers in the women's team foil competition and the United States in equestrian team jumping. Sailors from the United States, New Zealand and Spain clinched three of the seven yachting classes; the competition was to conclude Wednesday.

Oberburger became Italy's first Olympic weightlifting gold medalist since 1924 by winning the 242-pound (109.7-kilogram) class when American Guy Carlton failed in his last clean-and-jerk attempt. Oberburger, 24, totaled 859½ pounds. Romania's Stefan Tasnadu took the silver with an aggregate 837½ pounds and Carlton settled for the silver with a total of 832.

It was the first U.S. Olympic weightlifting medal since 1976, when Lee James won a silver at 198 pounds.

Wieneke won the gold in judo's 171½-pound class by defeating Neil Adams of Britain. Sharing bronze medals were Michel Nowak of France and Mircea Fraticu of Romania.

West Germany downed Romania, 9-5, in the final of the women's team foil; France beat Italy, 9-7, for the bronze.

The United States won its first-ever Olympic equestrian team jumping gold when the team of Joe Fargis, Conrad Hornfeld, Melanie Smith and Leslie Burr collected only 12 fault points. Britain took the silver with 36.75 points and West Germany the bronze with 39.25.

The competition jumping was marred by mysterious breaks in the girth of one of the Italian horses. Italian team officials said there were "suspicious circumstances" about a double break in the brand-new leather strap on Filippo Moyersoen's horse. The girth broke in two places in the first of the two heats, causing Moyersoen to be eliminated.

An inspection of the girth showed two clean breaks with a scrape mark running horizontally straight across the leather clearly visible where the strap broke. But Italy's trainer, former Olympic and world champion Raimondo D'Inzeo, said he would not protest or demand an investigation.

The U.S. women's volleyballers had beaten China in an earlier match and were expected to win the final. But the Chinese triumphed with relative ease, 16-14, 15-9.

There was also disappointment for the favored U.S. men's basketball team, soundly beaten in the demonstration sport's title game by Ja-

pan, 6-3, on a three-run homer by Katsumi Hirose.

In winning its first Olympic title in history, the U.S. women's basketball team, led by the spirited and dominating play of Cheryl Miller, who scored 16 points, outclassed its South Korean opponent for the second time at the Games. The title-game score was 85-55; the previous margin was 37 points.

The closest any opponent came to the Americans in six games was 28 points, when Yugoslavia lost, 83-55. The U.S. team beat Australia by 34, China by 36 and Canada by 31.

South Korea managed a series of narrow triumphs over the rest of its opponents and was the surprise entry in the gold-medal game. The United States had its problems early with the Koreans' zone defense and outside shooting, but soon the rout was on.

After the final there was celebra-

tion on both sides. Both teams carried their coaches around the floor, and the crowd gave them a standing ovation.

"I doubt if anything is every going to top this," said Miller, who had 11 rebounds and five assists in addition to leading the team's scoring.

Miller helped lead the University of Southern California to the national women's title last season, but Tuesday night was "just a dream come true" — this is definitely 10 times better than winning a national championship. Three months of trials and tribulations paid off.

China claimed the basketball bronze by defeating Canada, 63-57.

Meanwhile, South Korea threatened to withdraw its fighters in a dispute over alleged pro-U.S. bias among boxing judges. Criticism of judging in fights including Americans reached a peak when Jerry Page scored a 4-1 decision over

Dong-Kil Kim in the 139-pound quarterfinals.

Kim filed a protest with the International Amateur Boxing Federation, and Oh Swo In, vice president of the Korean Boxing Federation, said his delegation might leave the Games. "We are seriously considering pulling out," he said. "The judging has been quite unfair."

Roland Schwartz of the United States, a member of the jury that oversees officiating and a member of the IABF, said he doubted the Koreans would make good on the threat.

Koreans have done well here, winning 17 of their first 21 bouts and posing the biggest obstacle to U.S. fighters in the lower weight classes. And the 1988 Summer Olympics will be held in Seoul.

asked if that were the intention. Oh said "yes."

In the Pacific Ocean off Long Beach, three sailors rolled up enough points to clinch golds even with a day of competition remaining.

American Robbie Haines wrapped up the Soling Class. Rob Sellers of New Zealand the Tornado class and Spaniard Luis Doreste the 470 class.

Greg Louganis of the United States earned five perfect scores in Tuesday's springboard diving preliminaries, soaring through the day's 11 dives with five perfect scores of 10.0.

He finished the morning with 249.27 points and extended his lead in the six-day evening session. He wound up just 3.12 points short of his record of 755.89 set at a meet last year. In second place was fellow American Ron Merriott with a total of 628.47.

(AP, UPI)

Romanians Enjoy Triumphant Invasion

By Jay Mathews

Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES—After centuries of intrusions into their mountain valleys by Romans, Goths, Slavs, Bulgars, Magyars, Turks and Germans, the much put-upon Romanians are enjoying their own triumphant invasion here.

With an army of 127 gymnasts, boxers, rowers, weightlifters and track-and-field athletes, a country with a population slightly less than that of California has bested nearly every other nation at the Summer Olympics. As of Tuesday, Romania had 16 gold medals, trailing only the United States, and was tied for second in overall medals with 36 — this from a country that totaled only 28 gold medals in its last eight Olympic appearances, dating to 1952.

When the Romanian team marched into the Coliseum for the opening ceremonies, its members received a louder, longer roar than any other foreign team. Olympic funds paid for most of their transportation. The arrival of their former Olympic heroine, Nadia Comaneci, was heralded on the front page of the Los Angeles Times.

But to the Romanians back home, and to the close-knit Romanian Communist Party and its repressive government, the victories in Los Angeles mean much more than a few splendid moments on U.S. television.

They are sweet revenge for the indignities suffered at the hands of their most recent conqueror and fuel for a political system that keeps people docile at home while the government tries to bail out of economic difficulties abroad.

Eosterina Szabo, the tiny gymnast who will win as many gold medals as the American star Carl Lewis, ignored the first question at a post-performance news conference in order to underline the point. "First of all," she said, after leaving the Americans, the Chinese and the absent Russians to study the tapes of her triumph, "I feel I have given very great pleasure to the people in my country."

The Soviet Union did not want Romania to defy its boycott of the Summer Games and weaken the solidarity of the Warsaw Pact. For ethnic Romanians and for Hungarian-Romanians, such as Szabo, who have nursed a contempt for the Slavic Russians for generations, that made the prospect of sending a team to Los Angeles that much more delightful.

"They are real Russiaphobes," said Emil Freund, a Romanian-American scholar at Columbia University's Institute of East Central Europe. "The worst thing for the Romanians and Hungarians is to be stuck in a Slavic empire."

Shortly after the Russians announced the boycott, and other Soviet-bloc countries began to fall into line, Olympic officials expressed some doubt that the Romanians would be able to resist pressure from their powerful neighbor. It would be "extremely awkward," one said, if the Romanians were to come here, and even worse if they won athletic laurels in a smoothly run, successful Games. The Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee offered to pay most of the Romanians' plane fares, to make up for a canceled Soviet-bloc charter flight.

But Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, even more cognizant than American politicians of the political uses of sports, realized the enormous benefits of having victorious Olympic athletes to welcome to the presidential palace in Bucharest. His family, including his wife, First Deputy Prime Minister Elena Ceausescu, and his son, parliamentary secretary Nicu Ceausescu, have strongly supported the Romanian athletic program.

Also, although sharing a border with the Russians and participating in Soviet-bloc treaties and economic agreements, the Romanians by early 1984 were deeply dependent on Western trade and Western bank loans.

"It would have been a great risk to damage relations with the West by boycotting the Olympics," said Octavian (Paul) Alexandru Dumitrescu, a Romanian engineer who defected in May and lives in California.

For centuries, the inhabitants of the Transylvanian Alps and the Danube River lowlands west of the Black Sea have been farmers, both blessed and cursed by their position astride major continental migration routes. The conquering Romans gave the area its name and the language, the only Romance language in eastern Europe, and the succession of military conquests left a landscape dotted with quaint castles and bloody legends.

The Russians occupied the country at the end of World War II and installed a communist government, but the Romanian party, for all its oppressive thoroughness in dealing with domestic critics, soon began following an independent

path abroad. Bucharest maintained good relations with China, kept an embassy in Israel after the 1967 war and refused to join other Soviet bloc nations in sending troops to suppress Czech independence in 1968.

Ceausescu has been careful, Freund said, to refrain from challenging "basic Soviet interests." He has not called for a breakup of the Warsaw Pact and has not tried to advertise Romanian communism as an alternative to the Soviet brand. The economy has remained staunchly state-controlled. Dissidents have been sent to psychiatric wards or put to work building a canal between the Danube and the Black Sea.

Professor Charles Gati, a specialist on Romania at Columbia University, said the growth in special physical training programs, such as the institute at Ceva where Szabo and Comaneci trained, can be traced to the mid-1960s, when Ceausescu came to power.

The blend of Romanian athletic success abroad and limited freedoms at home has led to a few defections. Bela Karolyi, Comaneci's coach, left to set up his own training center in Houston, where he produced America's first gold-medal gymnast, Mary Lou Retton, and he rarely misses a chance to ridicule his former Romanian supervisors.

But many Romanians with ties to the West have had relatively little trouble winning permission to leave the country. Their numbers are so great that U.S. authorities have not been able to provide enough visas for them. Even American anti-communist activists such as David Baliger, who led an effort to ban the Russians from the Olympics and now helps Romanian defectors, acknowledge that human-rights abuses in Romania do not appear to be as flagrant as in some other East European countries.

Romanian athletes enjoy the prestige their victories give them back home, although Dumitrescu said the material benefits they receive are not nearly as great as those given Western athletes of similar stature. Romanian attachment to family and the haunting vistas of the much-invaded mountains persuade even the most famous to return home, once they have sampled a bit of the Western spoils due them.

Someone asked Szabo, 17, how she planned to spend the rest of the Olympics. After somberly considering the question for a moment, she responded, "I'd like to go to Disneyland."

VANTAGE POINT/George Vecsey

Los Angeles Takes the Olympics in Stride

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES—It was with no small amount of gloom and doom that some of us awaited this summer's assignment to Olympomania. The word from Los Angeles was full of paranoia about security over terrorism, predictions of ultimate traffic gridlock and grime over the Soviet-inspired withdrawal.

I listened to the advance rumblings from colleagues and Olympic officials and mentally put on my second-hand paratrooper boots and khaki helmet, just as in the old days of covering mine disasters and urban disorders.

But the fear and trembling was overrated. Los Angeles is shuffling off the Olympics, just the way my hometown shugs off big events. In New York, you could have the pope in the Bronx, a presidential campaign in Staten Island, the Lubavitcher rebbe in Brooklyn and the World Series in Queens and never know it in Manhattan.

I can't see that the Games have brought any kind of general happiness to southern California, the way the Winter Games did to Sarajevo, or the 1976 Summer Games did to Montreal, before the bills came due. If there is singing in the streets, I haven't found it — and, no, I don't count flag-waving over gold medals. That's jingoism; we're talking joy.

But this is not an insular city, with no character — and the Olympics are not transforming Los Angeles. Even with the heroics by the great athletes and unexpected moments like Gabriela Andersen-Schiess's brave stagger to the marathon finish line, the Games seem

like a pleasant diversion for those who want to pay attention to them. The people in the rough bars on Vermont Avenue, facing the USC campus, didn't seem to derive a whole lot of joy from Carl Lewis's winning his first medal, and I can't say I expected them to.

The pasted banners everywhere are pretty (why must they be removed after the Games?), the city is clean, the Harbor Freeway is flowing better than ever and people are almost universally polite. Even a New Yorker can feel proud of that.

My first impressions of southern California were formed listening to the Jack Benny radio show when I was a kid. When I first came out here with the New York Mets and the Yankees in 1962, I kept looking for Mr. Kitzel selling hot dogs at Dodger Stadium ("pickle in the middle with the mustard on top"), but I never found him.

It took me a decade to realize that southern California was much less exotic than the old radio shows and newsreels had made it seem. But it has become a pleasant place to come to work for days or weeks at a time.

Los Angeles has churches, families, local shops, ethnic restaurants, whatever you want. Even date shakes — my personal symbol of southern California — thick creamy date shakes in paper cups, sold from stands near the ocean from Dana Point to Santa Barbara. Coming out here with fear and trembling, I didn't want Olympomania to jeopardize the date shake.

The Olympics, after all, will come and go, like "Brigadoon," in and out of the mists of time. The

flap over ABC's nationalistic coverage of the Games seems amusing from a step backward. When a U.S. network pays a huge amount of corporate sponsors' money to broadcast a sports event to Americans, it is engaged in entertainment and salesmanship, not journalism. What else is new?

Although the opening ceremonies have been widely praised, the editor in me would have liked to cut an hour from them — the hour that seemed like just another football halftime show. But the card trick was wonderful and the lighting of the torch was breathtaking, particularly the sight of Rafer Johnson outlined against the sky at dusk.

I have rarely been more optimistic about my country than when I realized all three main figures in the ceremony were black Americans. And the parade of the athletes was far more impressive than all the show-biz kitsch that preceded it.

These are my first Olympics and they seem too big to me. Too many events spread too far over southern California — even three Olympic villages. The Americans are winning too many gold medals — not their fault — but the absence of the Soviet bloc has weakened the international competition. Some day I'd like to cover a full Olympics.

These American Games have reinforced my impression that volleyball and water polo are neat, that swimming is not very interesting and that team handball allows everybody to be Bob Cousy or Nancy Lieberman without being called for walking.

In between the Games, Olympomania has been minimal. Someday I'll find the Olympic official who

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
First Game			
Detroit	121	818	100-7 10 1
Boston	538	811	100-12 12 1
Second Game			
Detroit	010	218	101-15 14 1
Boston	880	018	100-5 10 1
First Game			
Chicago	800	601	100-4 14 1
New York	020	800	100-3 7 8
Second Game			
Chicago	800	601	100-4 14 1
New York	020	800	100-3 7 8

Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	W	L	Pct.
Detroit	67	48	.583
Toronto	63	47	.573
Baltimore	58	51	.531
Boston	58	53	.523
New York	57	53	.518
Cleveland	46	64	.418
Milwaukee	47	65	.418
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis	67	48	.583
Atlanta	63	47	.573
Pittsburgh	58	51	.531
Philadelphia	58	53	.523
Montreal	57	53	.518
Cincinnati	46	64	.418
San Francisco	47	65	.418

Transition

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
LEAGUE—Hamed Gory D. Bettman general counsel and Rick Woltz vice president-elect relations and marketing.
SEATTLE—Signed Cory Blackwell, forward, and Danny Young, guard to two year contracts.
FOOTBALL
National Football League
DENVER—Signed Nick Maki, guard, and Willie Davis, nose tackle; Donald Brooking, punter; John Edwards, offensive guard; Ken Jones, offensive tackle; and Tony Baker, defensive tackle.
N.Y.JETS—Signed Daniel Boulvard, defensive end; Willie Barrett and Paul Caron, defensive backs; Eric Schwartz, guard, and Derek Watson, defensive tackle; placed Mark Green, linebacker, on the injured reserve list.



French Fall Guy

Frenchman Pierre Durand didn't have the easiest of days in the Olympic equestrian team jumping competition. When his mount, Jappeloup, balked at one jump, after left, Durand kept going; he had his hands full, left, breaking his fall and hanging on to the reins. Helmet gone and crashing to earth, above. Durand continued holding on — and wouldn't let go even when Jappeloup shifted into reverse. The United States won the event. Britain was second and West Germany third. The French team finished in sixth place.

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	263.25	262.75	263.00	+0.25	
Walt	19.75	19.50	19.75	+0.25	
Amgen	17.25	17.00	17.25	+0.25	
Amgen	17.25	17.00	17.25	+0.25	
Amgen	17.25	17.00	17.25	+0.25	
Amgen	17.25	17.00	17.25	+0.25	
Amgen	17.25	17.00	17.25	+0.25	
Amgen	17.25	17.00	17.25	+0.25	
Amgen	17.25	17.00	17.25	+0.25	
Amgen	17.25	17.00	17.25	+0.25	

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	1263.25	1254.25	1263.25	+9.00	
Trans	317.25	312.25	317.25	+5.00	
Util	1263.25	1254.25	1263.25	+9.00	
Comp	463.25	457.25	463.25	+6.00	

NYSE Index					
Previous	Low	High	Close	Chg.	
Composite	1263.25	1254.25	1263.25	+9.00	
Indus	317.25	312.25	317.25	+5.00	
Trans	1263.25	1254.25	1263.25	+9.00	
Util	463.25	457.25	463.25	+6.00	

NYSE Closing					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	10,550,000				
Prev.	11,000,000				
Prev.	10,500,000				

AMEX Diaries					
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	New Issues	Net
10	10	10	10	10	10

NASDAQ Index					
Week	Year	Month	Day	Chg.	
Composite	240.25	235.25	240.25	+5.00	
Indus	1263.25	1254.25	1263.25	+9.00	
Trans	317.25	312.25	317.25	+5.00	

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Amgen	17.25	17.00	17.25	+0.25	
Amgen	17.25	17.00	17.25	+0.25	
Amgen	17.25	17.00	17.25	+0.25	
Amgen	17.25	17.00	17.25	+0.25	
Amgen	17.25	17.00	17.25	+0.25	

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE					
1263.25	1254.25	1263.25	1263.25	1254.25	1263.25
317.25	312.25	317.25	317.25	312.25	317.25
1263.25	1254.25	1263.25	1263.25	1254.25	1263.25
463.25	457.25	463.25	463.25	457.25	463.25

At 3 P.M.: Volume Is Moderate

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange got off to a booming start and then began to pull back, losing ground in fairly active trading as investors cashed in on profits from the recent surge.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up 6 points at the outset and down a couple at midday, was off 5.97 to 1,198.65 an hour before the close. It rallied Tuesday from a 14-point deficit to gain 1.66, which put it at the highest level since Feb. 2. It rose 94.64 the previous six sessions.

Declines led advances 889-673 among the 1,960 issues traded.

Five-hour volume amounted to about 101.4 million shares, down from the 110.7 million traded in the corresponding period Tuesday.

Analysts said the market for the second consecutive session was hit by opposing forces of investors wanting to take profits and institutions looking for bargain prices to get into the rally before it is too late.

"The interesting thing is that the Dow has risen about 100 points in the past four days and this market is not giving much ground even though it is overbought," said Marvin Katz of Sanford C. Bernstein & Co.

"Investors believe the course of least resistance is up and I expect it to spurt up again," Mr. Katz said. "Some short-term rates came down for the first time in three days and that is helping."

All eyes were on the Treasury's sale of \$5.5 billion of 10-year notes during the day as part of its \$16.75 billion quarterly refunding program. Yields declined on its sale Tuesday of \$6.5 billion in three-year notes and produced a rebound in the bond market.

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said he thought short-term interest rates would ease between now and year's end because of a slowing of the economy and what he said would be less demand for money.

Federal Reserve Chairman Paul A. Volcker said he thought "factors in the marketplace" would determine the course of interest rates. He would not predict any direction for the rates in the near term.

Mobil Corp. was one of the most active NYSE-listed issues and was higher. Reports of renewed Gulf fighting and speculation that Saudi Arabia was cutting production promised to keep prices stable, analysts said.

Among the other oils, Exxon, Texaco, Chevron, Phillips, Atlantic Richfield, Indiana Standard and Royal Dutch/Shell were higher most of the day.

AMR Corp. was active and lower in light of the oil-price developments and concern raised by People Express's announcement it was starting a low-fare entry in the New York to Chicago market.

Among the other airlines, Delta, Northwest, Pan American, UAL Inc., TWA, Southwest, Piedmont and USAir.

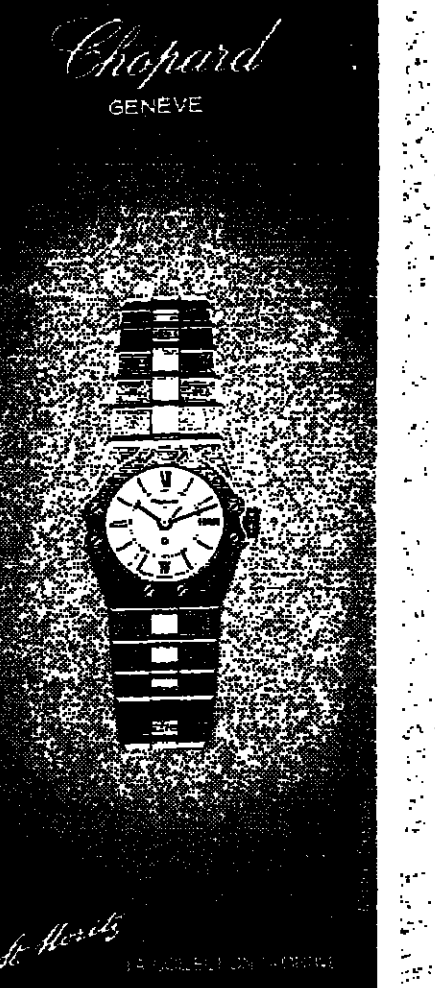
Digital Equipment, which rose 3 Tuesday on fourth-quarter earnings of \$2.28 a share against \$1.51 a year ago, was active and lower. Much of DEC's profit came from nonrecurring tax benefits.

AT&T, which earlier this week unveiled station-to-station telephone service to China, and IBM (ex-dividend), which paced last week's surge, were active.

Federal National Mortgage, an interest-sensitive issue that skidded the previous two sessions, was higher at one time in heavy trading.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE					
1263.25	1254.25	1263.25	1263.25	1254.25	1263.25
317.25	312.25	317.25	317.25	312.25	317.25
1263.25	1254.25	1263.25	1263.25	1254.25	1263.25
463.25	457.25	463.25	463.25	457.25	463.25

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE					
1263.25	1254.25	1263.25	1263.25	1254.25	1263.25
317.25	312.25	317.25	317.25	312.25	317.25
1263.25	1254.25	1263.25	1263.25	1254.25	1263.25
463.25	457.25	463.25	463.25	457.25	463.25



Chopard
GENEVE

Available at leading jewellers worldwide
Chopard & Co S.A., 8, rue de Vevrol-Geneve 1202 02 17 17

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE					
1263.25	1254.25	1263.25	1263.25	1254.25	1263.25
317.25	312.25	317.25	317.25	312.25	317.25
1263.25	1254.25	1263.25	1263.25	1254.25	1263.25
463.25	457.25	463.25	463.25	457.25	463.25

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE					
1263.25	1254.25	1263.25	1263.25	1254.25	1263.25
317.25	312.25	317.25	317.25	312.25	317.25
1263.25	1254.25	1263.25	1263.25	1254.25	1263.25
463.25	457.25	463.25	463.25	457.25	463.25

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE					
1263.25	1254.25	1263.25	1263.25	1254.25	1263.25
317.25	312.25	317.25	317.25	312.25	317.25
1263.25	1254.25	1263.25	1263.25	1254.25	1263.25
463.25	457.25	463.25	463.25	457.25	463.25

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE					
1263.25	1254.25	1263.25	1263.25	1254.25	1263.25
317.25	312.25	317.25	317.25	312.25	317.25
1263.25	1254.25	1263.25	1263.25	1254.25	1263.25
463.25	457.25	463.25	463.25	457.25	463.25

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE					
1263.25	1254.25	1263.25	1263.25	1254.25	1263.25
317.25	312.25	317.25	317.25	312.25	317.25
1263.25	1254.25	1263.25	1263.25	1254.25	1263.25
463.25	457.25	463.25	463.25	457.25	463.25

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE					
1263.25	1254.25	1263.25	1263.25	1254.25	1263.25
317.25	312.25	317.25	317.25	312.25	317.25
1263.25	1254.25	1263.25	1263.25	1254.25	1263.25
463.25	457.25	463.25	463.25	457.25	463.25

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE					
1263.25	1254.25	1263.25	1263.25	1254.25	1263.25
317.25	312.25	317.25	317.25	312.25	317.25
1263.25	1254.25	1263.25	1263.25	1254.25	1263.25
463.25	457.25	463.25	463.25	457.25	463.25

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE					
1263.25	1254.25	1263.25	1263.25	1254.25	1263.25
317.25	312.25	317.25	317.25	312.25	317.25
1263.25	1254.25	1263.25	1263.25	1254.25	1263.25
463.25	457.25	463.25	463.25	457.25	463.25

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE					
1263.25	1254.25	1263.25	1263.25	1254.25	1263.25
317.25	312.25	317.25	317.25	312.25	317.25
1263.25	1254.25	1263.25	1263.25	1254.25	1263.25
463.25	457.25	463.25	463.25	457.25	463.25

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE					
1263.25	1254.25	1263.25	1263.25	1254.25	1263.25
317.25	312.25	317.25	317.25	312.25	317.25
1263.25	1254.25	1263.25	1263.25	1254.25	1263.25
463.25	457.25	463.25	463.25	457.25	463.25

WALL STREET WALL

Much Moment

Market Have I

CURRENCY RAC

INTEREST RAC

GO

Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

U.S. Stocks
Report, Page 10

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1984

Page 11

WALL STREET WATCH

How Much Momentum Does The Market Have Left?

By EDWARD ROHRBACH
International Herald Tribune

Is there still time to be a high-school hero in the stock market? Judging by the tire marks, a lot of rubber has just been laid on Wall Street. Stocks on an intra-day basis burned to a 150-point advance on the Dow-Jones average, with the Dow transportation index barreling ahead almost 25 percent.

"The charge has been so fast and furious it's hurt the overall quality of the stock market," warned William J. Gillard, director of investment policy at Kidder Peabody. "Wall Street has become irrational and volatile. It's a very unstable situation."

He said the firm has just advised clients to stop buying and raise some cash. "A huge boulder has been thrown into the pond," he said. "Anyone fishing risks getting his boat tipped over by the waves."

Emerging confidence in Federal Reserve policy and recognition that Wall Street offered low prices touched off the rally, Mr. Gillard said, along with a new-found appreciation in the quality of company earnings.

"What the superbars missed was in looking strictly at reported earnings, not cash flow, which is supplying muscle power and flexibility to corporations," he said. "Their view was simplistic, making stocks appear so overvalued in relation to bonds."

Mr. Gillard expects Wall Street will weather this period of indignation only when Washington "asserts leadership" in setting down policy to reduce the federal deficit and attack other basic economic problems. But he is optimistic this will happen before the November election.

"In the meantime, steer clear of high P/E, high-expectation stocks," he advised. "Stick with the more established companies." Favorites he mentioned are Masco, Yellow Freight, Merck and Bristol-Myers.

However, Martin Zweig, editor of Zweig Forecast, believes the "tremendous thrust" built up in the rally is not to be denied, at least over the near term. On the negative side, he pointed to "high premiums" such as for Value-Line futures, indicating general overbuying.

"In sum, the tape is bullish, but sentiment is growing optimistic much faster than in 1982 and monetary conditions are much poorer," he said. "So regard this as an intermediate advance."

"It should be profitable, but if interest rates do rise, those who prosper will be those nimble enough at selling sometime a little later on."

Laszlo Birinyi Jr. of Salomon Brothers also thinks "too many speculators have been turned on" for this rally to die quickly.

"It was fear of lightning striking twice," he said in answering why it started. "Not only were institutional money managers remembering what had happened in the great surge of August '82, but they're aware of September and October of that year, when there was no correction to let laggards in."

"If you're not there when the dinner bell rings, there are no seconds."

Mr. Birinyi noted that another "mentality" impetus to the huge buying wave has been that "even if you're wrong, you've got plenty of company."

However, while the big institutions jumped in, he said, individual investors have not yet begun to buy stocks. His computer analysis of trading on Wall Street showed that in last Friday's record volume, there were more transactions in 10,000 share blocks of AT&T — at \$19 — a genuine candidate for public buying — than there were 100-share trades.

How long the rally will last, he added, depends on whether the public will step in as they did in the fall of 1982 to give Wall Street a second wind and whether "the optimistic assumptions the market is now making will come to fruition."

Richard J. Hoffman, who runs his own investment advisory service for a world-wide clientele, takes a less bullish view of the surge, though he thinks the uptrend it has generated will continue until the presidential election.

"It has been a crescendo rally," he said. "The smartest thing now for an investor to do would be to (Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)"

E. Germany Lifts Trade With Soviet Bows to Demand For Better Goods

By EDWARD ROHRBACH
International Herald Tribune

WEST BERLIN — East Germany has stepped up exports to the Soviet Union, giving high priority to Kremlin demands for more balanced trade, the West Berlin-based German Institute for Economic Research said Wednesday.

It also noted that official statistics indicated that East Germany had scored "considerable successes in industrial growth" in the first half of 1984, with national income up 5.1 percent from a year earlier. Planned growth for all of 1984 is 4.4 percent.

The authoritative institute noted in a report that East German exports to the Soviet Union had risen by 18 percent in the first half of this year from a year earlier. Those to the rest of the Soviet bloc rose by 14 percent.

The sharp increase appeared to be a direct response to Soviet complaints that Moscow was not receiving the volume of high-quality goods it needed in return for its fuel supplies to East European allies.

East Germany receives some 90 percent of its oil and gas from the Soviet Union.

Western diplomats said Soviet leaders pressed for better exports at May's Moscow summit of Comecon, the Soviet-bloc economic community, contending that high-quality goods were being sold to the West for hard currency while Moscow was neglected.

East Germany specializes within the Soviet bloc in high technology, electronics, computers and consumer goods.

The institute's report said no details of East Berlin's trade with the Soviet Union were available.

Increased automation and better organization had enabled East Germany to exceed growth plans for the first six months of this year despite a real reduction in industrial investment.

Investment, set at 24 billion marks (\$8.9 billion) for the half year, decreased in real, or inflation-adjusted, terms by 3 percent.

In Düsseldorf, the deputy director of East Germany's Leipzig Fair, Hans Kuehnast, said without giving figures that trade between East and West Germany had increased in the first half of 1984 and this trend was expected to continue.

In the half, East Germany's foreign trade rose by 10 percent, industrial production by 3.8 percent and productivity by 7.2 percent, he said.

The Reagan Record on Trade

Major trade restrictions imposed since President Reagan took office in 1981

INDUSTRY AND DATE	ACTION TAKEN
Automobiles January 1981	Three-year agreement limiting import of Japanese autos to 1.65 million per year. New deal in 1984 raises annual ceiling to 1.85 million cars for one more year.
Steel November 1982	Common Market countries agree to U.S. steel quotas and Japan agrees to informal import restraints.
Motorcycles April 1983	A sharp increase in import duties imposed on large motorcycles.
Specialty Steel June 1983	Quotas imposed on imports of high quality, high alloy steel products.
Textiles September 1984	New agreement will tighten the "rules of origin," thereby increasing existing protection for domestic textile producers.

The New York Times

Pressure Is Increasing in the U.S. For More Protection From Imports

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With cup in hand, industry after industry has lined up at the president's door asking for help against imports. This summer steel, copper and machine tools are all waiting for President Ronald Reagan to give them the import quotas they say they need to survive.

They have seen the president award import protection to U.S. textile makers, to Detroit's automakers, to Milwaukee's Harley-Davidson Motorcycle Co. to Pennsylvania's specialty steel producers and even to its mushroom growers. And now they feel their time has come for relief. While they have turned to the White House, wine makers and manufacturers of telecommunications equipment have taken a different route, marching to Capitol Hill to demand special trade legislation.

With imports at record levels and a presidential campaign under way, the pressures to beat back the wave of foreign-made products "are probably

the worst they've been since at least 1970," said Robert E. Baldwin, an economics professor and trade expert at the University of Wisconsin.

Brick by brick, product by product, industry and labor are trying to build ever higher the wall against imports. Their petitions for relief filed with the International Trade Commission, the federal agency that makes recommendations to the president on import controls, have tripled since 1979, running at the rate of about 200 this year.

President Reagan has responded vigorously to these protectionist pressures. He has got Japan to agree to restrict auto shipments to the United States and the European Community to cut back steel sales. In addition, he has ordered stiff tariffs on motorcycles and quotas for specialty steels; just last week administration officials disclosed that they would tighten restrictions on textile imports.

"If you add autos and steel and the tightening on textiles and odds and ends like motorcycles and (Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)"

Big U.K. Banks Cut Base Rate By Half a Point

Reuters
LONDON — Several large banks Wednesday reduced their base lending rates by half a percentage point to 11½ percent from 12 percent, reflecting an unexpected drop in the British money supply last month.

Analysts said that the pound's strengthening against the dollar Wednesday prompted speculation that a further rate cut may not be long in coming. In trading in London, the pound rose about a quarter of a cent to \$1.3105.

The new rate was announced first by National Westminster Bank and followed by Barclays, Midlands and Lloyds banks, to take effect at the close of trading Thursday. Williams & Glyn later announced a similar cut.

The base rate had risen to 12 percent on July 11 because of a sharp loss in the value of the pound and continuing high U.S. interest rates.

The money supply dropped by 1 percent in July, instead of making a small increase as economists had predicted.

The base rate is the interest rate on which banks base all their lending rates.

Tuesday's announcement by the Bank of England that July's sterling M3 money supply, a broad measure of the money supply, fell by 1 percent, rather than showing a minor rise as expected, had fueled market speculation of a reduction in base rates.

Last month, base rates increased by 2.75 percentage points in a two-step move, under pressure from high U.S. interest rates.

Philip Wilkinson, National Westminster Group's chief executive officer, said, "The immediate implication of market rates is that we can lower our base rate by ½ percent and we hope that this will come some way toward mitigating the effects of the last round of rate increases and assist our industrial and commercial borrowers."

Although talk of a further half-point cut next week was widely regarded as premature, the consensus in financial markets was that further reductions are probable in the coming months.

Stephen Lewis, of the broker Phillips & Drew, said he expects another half-point cut in base rates before the end of the month.

National Westminster Bank's chief economist, David Kern, has predicted that base rates will be down to about 10 percent by the end of the year.

Others were more cautious. Alan Davies, manager of Barclays Bank Group economic department, said he expects a half-point reduction by November, followed by another half-point cut by February.

Dollar Weakens Moderately as Pound Gains

Reuters
LONDON — The dollar, swept by conflicting influences, declined moderately on European exchanges Wednesday, after Tuesday's rise above 2.93 Deutsche marks, dealers said.

In London, the pound strengthened to \$1.3105 from \$1.3079, despite a half-point cut, to 11½ percent, in the base lending rate by four large banks. In Frankfurt, the dollar fell to 2.9110 DM from Tuesday's closing of 2.9165 DM.

A forecast of lower U.S. interest rates by Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan removed support from the dollar.

In New York, the dollar traded lower at midday, with a bout of profit taking in late morning sending it to the day's lows, dealers said.

"A couple of banks were dumping dollars," one dealer reported, adding: "It's had a pretty good runup and they were sucking up profits." Later remarks by Federal Reserve Chairman Paul A. Volcker that credit demand has been stronger than the Fed would like created renewed interest in the dollar.

Volcker Calls for New Debt-Crisis Approach

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Federal Reserve Chairman Paul A. Volcker Wednesday called for a new phase in dealing with Third World debt problems, a move from financial crisis intervention to longer-term programs to promote economic stability.

Mr. Volcker also said "the single most important" thing the United States can do to ease the international debt problem is to reduce its budget deficit — which he said adds to the debt burden by raising interest rates.

He refused to suggest how the deficit should be cut, saying only that spending cuts should precede any move to increase taxes.

Testifying before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. Volcker said countries showing adequate economic progress should be permitted to restructure foreign debt voluntarily to stabilize their economies.

Mr. Volcker emphasized that the privilege should be granted on a "case-by-case" basis and warned against proposals for sweeping reorganization of Third World debt that do not consider the different circumstances of debtor nations.

He said encouraging progress has been made in the last two years resolving the debt problems of developing nations — partly through a series of short-term refinancings.

"I believe the stage has been set for a new phase in financing programs tailored to the progress and circumstances of individual countries," Mr. Volcker said.

"As progress and performance justify it, it does seem to me critically important to move to a new phase in which individual borrowers be able to refinance maturing debt for some period ahead at reasonable terms, permitting both borrowers and lenders to have a more certain and stable base for planning," he said.

He said commercial banks should cooperate with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in the restructuring effort.

Through painful austerity, the 10 major developing-country borrowers have cut their combined current account deficits from \$46 billion in 1981 to \$16 billion in 1983, Mr. Volcker said.

Among these, Mexico, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Hungary have moved to current account surpluses. Others, such as Brazil, have trade surpluses and are improving their current accounts.

The challenge now, Mr. Volcker said, is "to restore growth over time in a manner consistent with a more limited availability of foreign bank financing." By the standards of the 1970s, he said, private bank lending is likely to be restrained.

Parliament Dispute Delays Action on Japan's Telephone Bill

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Wednesday failed to convince the Japanese parliament to enact legislation that would open Japan's huge telephone market to competition.

However, on the last day of the current legislative session, the Diet agreed to take up the bill in an extraordinary session in late September or October.

The legislation, anxiously awaited by foreign telecommunications companies as well as Japanese concerns, would turn the state-owned Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Public Corp. into a private company starting April 1 and end its monopoly over telephone service.

There had been some hope that late-night negotiations Tuesday night could bring about a compromise between the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, which favored the legislation, and opposition parties, which have delayed its passage. But the session ended Wednesday without such an accord.

Failure to pass the bills quickly might delay reorganization of the phone system, NTT says it needs at least six months to complete its changes by April 1.

The bills would turn NTT into a private, stockholder-owned corporation, which would probably be Japan's biggest, with more than 320,000 employees and revenues of almost \$20 billion. Initially, the government would own all the stock but it would eventually sell up to half of it.

The bills would also allow competition in the long-distance telephone market and in the market for data, communications networks, known as value-added networks, or VANS. Foreign companies would not be allowed in the regular long-distance market but could operate VANS.

The bills were delayed in committee in the upper house of Parliament by opposition parties, particularly the Japan Socialist Party.

"It's a Japanese version of a filibuster," said Richard F. May, an official at the United States Embassy who monitored the proceedings.

The Socialist Party, which counts on labor for its support, opposes a section of the bill that would continue to restrict the right of the NTT workers to strike, even after the company became privately owned. The opposition parties also say the bills need more study.

The telephone bills passed the lower house of Parliament last month after Mr. Nakasone made a vague pledge to review the restrictions on strikes after three years.

Many analysts say the opposition is not substantial, however. Rather, the opposition parties were delaying the bill to embarrass Mr. Nakasone, who faces an election in November, and to wrest concessions on other matters from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, a conservative grouping.

The set of three NTT bills is viewed as being as important to Japan as the breakup of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. was to the United States. They are expected to spur the development of advanced communications services in Japan. Failure to pass the bills could result in increased tensions with the United States.

"It's a kind of international promise that they will open the telecommunications market," an NTT spokesman said.

U.S. trade officials hope that competition will lead to increased sales of equipment and communications services by U.S. companies in Japan, in the same way that the AT&T breakup opened the U.S. market to Japanese suppliers.

Companies such as International Business Machines Corp. and AT&T are poised to enter the Japanese market for advanced data communications networks.

CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on Aug. 8, excluding fees.
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris. New York rates at 2 P.M. EDT.

	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	Sc	Sw	N	Sp	It	Gr	Port	Bel	Neth	Den	Nor	Fin	Isr	Yen
Australia	2.28	4.29	11.72	36.73	1.87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133.25
Belgium	36.36	76.71	26.15	22.57	1.22	1.27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133.25
Canada	1.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133.25
France	6.55	11.72	36.73	1.87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133.25
Germany	1.78	3.36	10.36	31.12	1.56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133.25
Italy	1.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133.25
Japan	1.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133.25
Netherlands	2.20	4.29	11.72	36.73	1.87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133.25
Spain	1.66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133.25
Sweden	2.48	4.29	11.72	36.73	1.87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133.25
Switzerland	2.00	4.29	11.72	36.73	1.87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133.25
United Kingdom	1.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133.25
United States	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133.25

Dollar Values

	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	Sc	Sw	N	Sp	It	Gr	Port	Bel	Neth	Den	Nor	Fin	Isr	Yen
Australia	2.28	4.29	11.72	36.73	1.87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133.25
Belgium	36.36	76.71	26.15	22.57	1.22	1.27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133.25
Canada	1.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133.25
France	6.55	11.72	36.73	1.87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133.25
Germany	1.78	3.36	10.36	31.12	1.56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133.25
Italy	1.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133.25
Japan	1.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133.25
Netherlands	2.20	4.29	11.72	36.73	1.87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133.25
Spain	1.66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133.25
Sweden	2.48	4.29	11.72	36.73	1.87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133.25
Switzerland	2.00	4.29	11.72	36.73	1.87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133.25
United Kingdom	1.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133.25
United States	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133.25

INTEREST RATES

Europe currency deposits Aug. 8

	1m	3m	6m	1y	2y	3y	4y	5y	10y	15y	20y	25y	30y
1m	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
3m	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
6m	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
1y	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4

Asian Dollar Rates Aug. 8

	1m	3m	6m	1y	2y	3y	4y	5y	10y	15y	20y	25y
--	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Carmakers Say EC's Pricing Plan Would Damage Troubled Industry

BRUSSELS — Carmakers say a European Commission plan to give consumers the right to buy a car anywhere in the Common Market, at lower prices for many than in their home country could hurt the troubled motor industry.

With sales stagnating and some companies in trouble, producers say moves discussed by government experts last week to tighten competition rules could price some carmakers out of the market.

They fear it could also bring a new flood of imports from Japan, which has already captured a large slice of the European car market.

Buyers are already supposed to be free to take advantage of price differences which make identical models up to \$2,000 cheaper in some community countries than in others.

But consumer groups say manufacturers protect their high prices in some EC countries by making it

difficult for people to buy cars in the low-price countries.

BL PLC was fined \$200,000 by the Commission in June and ordered to remove obstacles to the reimport of its popular Metro model into Britain, where prices are among the highest in the 10-nation community.

The commission is proposing to demand that dealers in low-price countries, such as Belgium, supply a full range of foreign-specification cars to buyers from other Common Market states.

The proposal would also outlaw indirect barriers to "parallel importing," such as excessive waiting lists or refusing to honor guarantees or to give free initial servicing on cars bought abroad.

In return, manufacturers would be allowed to continue selling cars exclusively through franchised dealers, a practice that could technically be against EC competition rules.

Harvester to Idle Tractor Plant

CHICAGO — International Harvester Co. will suspend tractor production temporarily as part of a five-year restructuring plan.

Production will be halted at its Rock Island, Illinois, plant from Oct. 29 to Nov. 26, the company said Tuesday.

In June, the company said it would switch production at East Moline, Illinois, from combines to planting machines during September and would temporarily lay off 300 to 400 workers. A spokesman said Tuesday that the company had decided to extend production into January.

Little Gaiety at Disney as 2d Takeover Looms

By Mark Potts
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As a movie-maker, Walt Disney Productions has never gone in much for sequels. But like it or not, the company is getting one now.

Just a month after Disney turned away an attempt by a New York investor, Saul Steinberg, to grab control of the entertainment empire, it is facing another threat: this one from a Minneapolis-based financier, Irwin L. Jacobs.

A group of investors led by Mr. Jacobs has bought 6.3 percent of Disney shares, and this week it began a drive to get the proxy votes of another 3.7 percent of Disney's shares — enough to trigger a California law that requires a company to hold a shareholder meeting if one is demanded by holders of 10 percent or more of its shares.

Mr. Jacobs is demanding the meeting to give Disney shareholders a chance to discuss and vote on some of the actions Disney took in attempting to repel Mr. Steinberg's bid. Mr. Jacobs helped finance Mr. Steinberg's run at Disney.

Mr. Jacobs contended in documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission that Disney's actions were tantamount to a "reorganization" of the company and were intended to "entrench" Disney management.

In addition, Mr. Jacobs has filed suit in California in an attempt to block the completion of Disney's takeover by Mr. Steinberg. A hearing in that case has been scheduled for Aug. 20.

Mr. Jacobs said that if stockholders' requests for a meeting are not heeded, he will up the ante and seek control of Disney and the dismissal of its board.

Disney officials say they oppose Mr. Jacobs' positions and his attempts to force a shareholders' meeting, but the company offers no other comment. Given Mr. Jacobs' modest goal of proxies for 10.3 percent of the company's 33.7 million shares outstanding, Disney management soon may be forced into another battle for control of the company, a possibility that analysts say could force Disney to seek another savior as a "white knight" to merge with Disney.

Analysts differ over Mr. Jacobs' motives. While some question his financial ability to grab control of

Gold Options (options in \$/oz.)

Month	Aug	Nov	Feb
300	150.50	150.75	150.75
350	151.25	151.50	151.50
400	152.00	152.25	152.25
450	152.75	153.00	153.00
500	153.50	153.75	153.75
550	154.25	154.50	154.50
600	155.00	155.25	155.25
650	155.75	156.00	156.00
700	156.50	156.75	156.75
750	157.25	157.50	157.50
800	158.00	158.25	158.25
850	158.75	159.00	159.00
900	159.50	159.75	159.75
950	160.25	160.50	160.50
1000	161.00	161.25	161.25

Gold 302.5-303.25

Valuers White Weld S.A.
1, Quai de Mont-Blauc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 022/51 - Telex 26265

Commercial Union Reports a Loss for Half

LONDON — Commercial Union Assurance Co.'s second-quarter results, showing a \$6.1 million (\$8 million) pretax loss, were largely predictable apart from the deterioration in Britain, the chief executive officer, Cecil Harris, said Wednesday.

Earlier, the group reported a first-half pretax loss of \$4.5 million, in contrast to profit of \$30.4 million a year earlier. The loss on general underwriting widened to \$173.1 million from a loss of \$124.3 million a year earlier.

The company's shares closed on

the London Stock Exchange Wednesday at 197 pence, a 10.5 percent drop from Tuesday.

The first-half underwriting result included a loss of \$105.9 million from U.S. operations. A year earlier, the loss was \$98.1 million. The loss from British operations widened to \$49.7 million from a deficit of \$17.4 million.

Property subsidence and weather claims accounted for nearly half the British downturn. There was also a high incidence of large random commercial claims.

"But we are determined to price our [insurance] products correctly," he added. That means premium increases where risks have risen, he said.

Increased premiums in the United States are also being introduced and the group plans to scale down its U.S. operations to the sectors where it has most experience and sees the best prospects, Mr. Harris added.

The U.S. general insurance market, after its severe trauma, may now be in a stronger position than the British market, the executive said. He added that the insurance industry is grossly underpricing much of the available British business.

COMPANY NOTES

American Can Co. said it filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering the proposed public offering of two million shares. It said the proceeds will be used to repay a portion of the company's debt.

Dresser Industries Inc. said it received a \$56-million equipment order from Turkey's Konur-Isenler, the Turkish state coal mining authority. The order includes 109 85-ton and 17 120-ton off-highway trucks to be built in Peoria, Illinois, and one dragline to be built by its Marion Power Shovel Division in Marion, Ohio.

Ford Motor Co. bought an \$8-million super computer capable of making 100 million calculations a second. The purchase, from Cray Research Inc. of Minneapolis, was another in a series of moves by Detroit automakers to computerize their engineering work.

Intel Corp. and Advanced Micro Devices Inc. said Intel is transferring its 80286 microprocessor manufacturing division to Advanced Micro Devices this month as part of their 10-year technology exchange agreement. The 80286 is a high performance microcomputer. The companies said Advanced Micro Devices expects to be in pilot production in the first quarter of 1985.

Pan-Electric Industries Ltd. has been classified a "designated security" by the Singapore stock exchange. Shares of a company are declared designated securities if in the exchange's opinion there has been manipulation or excessive speculation in the stock. The exchange said trading in Pan-Electric shares will be carried out on an immediate delivery basis.

People Express, the cut-price U.S. airline, will announce its entry into the New York-Chicago market, a spokesman said. Details on flights and frequency were to be announced Thursday, the spokesman said. The airline acquired 20 "slots" at Chicago's O'Hare International Airport several months ago.

Promet Bhd. will acquire half of Boustead Singapore Ltd.'s holding in the industrial machinery manufacturer and distributor Boustead Australia Ltd. for 2.43 million Australian dollars (\$2 million), BAI said. It said Promet will buy 3.59 million BAL ordinary shares, equal to half Boustead's \$4.4-cent stake in BAL, for 40 cents each and 10,000 of 20,000 12-percent preference shares, now wholly owned by Boustead, for 100 Australian dollars each.

Rolls-Royce Ltd. has completed ahead of schedule a successful test run of its new quieter Tay aircraft engine designed to meet noise and emission control standards worldwide, according to the company.

The company said the Tay is an improved version of its Spey RB183 engine which powers the 85-seat Fokker F28 airplane. Its takeoff thrust of 13,500 pounds is 35 percent greater than the Spey engine and its cruise fuel consumption is 15 percent better, the state-owned company said.

Tandon Corp., a maker of floppy disk drives for microcomputers, says it agreed to sell \$130.5 million of drives and related equipment to Atari Corp. The Atari announcement marks the second major transaction in two months for Tandon. In mid-July, Tandon said it agreed to provide \$125 million of various products to Tandy Corp. For the nine months ended in June, Tandon earned \$30.2 million, or 60 cents a share, on sales of \$305 million.

Floating Rate Notes Aug. 8

Dollar			
Issuer/Rate	Company	Rate	Amount
Alcoa 10.50	Alcoa	10.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 11.00	Alcoa	11.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 11.50	Alcoa	11.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 12.00	Alcoa	12.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 12.50	Alcoa	12.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 13.00	Alcoa	13.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 13.50	Alcoa	13.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 14.00	Alcoa	14.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 14.50	Alcoa	14.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 15.00	Alcoa	15.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 15.50	Alcoa	15.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 16.00	Alcoa	16.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 16.50	Alcoa	16.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 17.00	Alcoa	17.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 17.50	Alcoa	17.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 18.00	Alcoa	18.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 18.50	Alcoa	18.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 19.00	Alcoa	19.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 19.50	Alcoa	19.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 20.00	Alcoa	20.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 20.50	Alcoa	20.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 21.00	Alcoa	21.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 21.50	Alcoa	21.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 22.00	Alcoa	22.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 22.50	Alcoa	22.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 23.00	Alcoa	23.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 23.50	Alcoa	23.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 24.00	Alcoa	24.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 24.50	Alcoa	24.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 25.00	Alcoa	25.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 25.50	Alcoa	25.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 26.00	Alcoa	26.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 26.50	Alcoa	26.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 27.00	Alcoa	27.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 27.50	Alcoa	27.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 28.00	Alcoa	28.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 28.50	Alcoa	28.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 29.00	Alcoa	29.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 29.50	Alcoa	29.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 30.00	Alcoa	30.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 30.50	Alcoa	30.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 31.00	Alcoa	31.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 31.50	Alcoa	31.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 32.00	Alcoa	32.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 32.50	Alcoa	32.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 33.00	Alcoa	33.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 33.50	Alcoa	33.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 34.00	Alcoa	34.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 34.50	Alcoa	34.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 35.00	Alcoa	35.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 35.50	Alcoa	35.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 36.00	Alcoa	36.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 36.50	Alcoa	36.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 37.00	Alcoa	37.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 37.50	Alcoa	37.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 38.00	Alcoa	38.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 38.50	Alcoa	38.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 39.00	Alcoa	39.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 39.50	Alcoa	39.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 40.00	Alcoa	40.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 40.50	Alcoa	40.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 41.00	Alcoa	41.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 41.50	Alcoa	41.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 42.00	Alcoa	42.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 42.50	Alcoa	42.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 43.00	Alcoa	43.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 43.50	Alcoa	43.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 44.00	Alcoa	44.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 44.50	Alcoa	44.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 45.00	Alcoa	45.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 45.50	Alcoa	45.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 46.00	Alcoa	46.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 46.50	Alcoa	46.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 47.00	Alcoa	47.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 47.50	Alcoa	47.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 48.00	Alcoa	48.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 48.50	Alcoa	48.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 49.00	Alcoa	49.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 49.50	Alcoa	49.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 50.00	Alcoa	50.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 50.50	Alcoa	50.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 51.00	Alcoa	51.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 51.50	Alcoa	51.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 52.00	Alcoa	52.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 52.50	Alcoa	52.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 53.00	Alcoa	53.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 53.50	Alcoa	53.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 54.00	Alcoa	54.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 54.50	Alcoa	54.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 55.00	Alcoa	55.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 55.50	Alcoa	55.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 56.00	Alcoa	56.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 56.50	Alcoa	56.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 57.00	Alcoa	57.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 57.50	Alcoa	57.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 58.00	Alcoa	58.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 58.50	Alcoa	58.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 59.00	Alcoa	59.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 59.50	Alcoa	59.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 60.00	Alcoa	60.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 60.50	Alcoa	60.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 61.00	Alcoa	61.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 61.50	Alcoa	61.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 62.00	Alcoa	62.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 62.50	Alcoa	62.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 63.00	Alcoa	63.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 63.50	Alcoa	63.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 64.00	Alcoa	64.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 64.50	Alcoa	64.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 65.00	Alcoa	65.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 65.50	Alcoa	65.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 66.00	Alcoa	66.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 66.50	Alcoa	66.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 67.00	Alcoa	67.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 67.50	Alcoa	67.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 68.00	Alcoa	68.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 68.50	Alcoa	68.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 69.00	Alcoa	69.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 69.50	Alcoa	69.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 70.00	Alcoa	70.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 70.50	Alcoa	70.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 71.00	Alcoa	71.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 71.50	Alcoa	71.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 72.00	Alcoa	72.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 72.50	Alcoa	72.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 73.00	Alcoa	73.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 73.50	Alcoa	73.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 74.00	Alcoa	74.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 74.50	Alcoa	74.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 75.00	Alcoa	75.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 75.50	Alcoa	75.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 76.00	Alcoa	76.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 76.50	Alcoa	76.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 77.00	Alcoa	77.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 77.50	Alcoa	77.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 78.00	Alcoa	78.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 78.50	Alcoa	78.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 79.00	Alcoa	79.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 79.50	Alcoa	79.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 80.00	Alcoa	80.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 80.50	Alcoa	80.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 81.00	Alcoa	81.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 81.50	Alcoa	81.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 82.00	Alcoa	82.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 82.50	Alcoa	82.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 83.00	Alcoa	83.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 83.50	Alcoa	83.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 84.00	Alcoa	84.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 84.50	Alcoa	84.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 85.00	Alcoa	85.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 85.50	Alcoa	85.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 86.00	Alcoa	86.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 86.50	Alcoa	86.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 87.00	Alcoa	87.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 87.50	Alcoa	87.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 88.00	Alcoa	88.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 88.50	Alcoa	88.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 89.00	Alcoa	89.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 89.50	Alcoa	89.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 90.00	Alcoa	90.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 90.50	Alcoa	90.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 91.00	Alcoa	91.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 91.50	Alcoa	91.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 92.00	Alcoa	92.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 92.50	Alcoa	92.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 93.00	Alcoa	93.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 93.50	Alcoa	93.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 94.00	Alcoa	94.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 94.50	Alcoa	94.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 95.00	Alcoa	95.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 95.50	Alcoa	95.50	100,000,000
Alcoa 96.00	Alcoa	96.00	100,000,000
Alcoa 96.50	Alcoa	96.50	

MEXICO POSTCARD

Malcolm Lowry's House

By Soli Sussman

CUERNAVACA, Mexico — Devotees of Malcolm Lowry's novel "Under the Volcano" sometimes come to this resort city in the mountains southwest of Mexico City just to tour its literary landmarks.

But some unlikely preservationists here are concerned that a key one — a house where Lowry once lived — might be lost unless the state government can be persuaded to purchase it.

They are hoping that the acclaim for John Huston's recent film version of the book can be translated into momentum for their campaign to preserve what is known locally as "The Lowry House."

"The significance is far as Cuernavaca is concerned is that Lowry has put Cuernavaca on the map," said John Spencer, a mild-mannered British sculptor and Lowry admirer who has called civic meetings and written articles about the house. "He has presented the world a very accurate picture of Cuernavaca in the '30s."

The house at No. 17 Alejandro de Humboldt Street now has a "for sale" banner draped in front.

The British novelist rented an apartment in the house while finishing "Under the Volcano" in 1946, and he may have lived in one of the bungalows in the house's lush garden while working on early drafts in the 1930s.

It appears in the book as what Monsieur Laroche calls his "madhouse." The house's tower — only the base still remains — is the site for a key scene involving the doomed Consul, his brother Hugh and Yvonne.

The house and grounds now are in dilapidated condition, but on a clear day it is still possible to see the volcano Popocatepetl from the roof.

Lowry gave Cuernavaca the name "Quauhnahuac" in his novel, which chronicles the last 24 hours in the life of Geoffrey Firmin, a former British consul drowning in alcohol. Still attractive in his middle years, he seems among the most favored of men, with rank, education, intelligence and wit. Built around his fatal malaise is the return of his estranged wife who has had an affair with his half-brother.

Some critics believe the novel's

strong reputation and some readers' fervent admiration stem as much from Lowry's troubled and alcoholic lifestyle as from "Under the Volcano" itself. Lowry died in 1957.

"I just feel that 'Under the Volcano' is a very great novel. I don't buy that it's a cult novel," said the 56-year-old Spencer, who learned about the book after he came to Cuernavaca 18 years ago.

He started campaigning to preserve the house after it was sold to an owner who pressured tenants to leave so it could be converted into a more valuable business property.

Allies were found at the Morelos State Film Commission, which cooperated with Huston on the filming of "Under the Volcano" last year.

Juan José Pérez Padilla, the commission's head, earlier this year obtained a "stop work" court order on renovation of the house.

"I don't have any hope we can raise enough money to make a dent," said Meg Donahay, an elderly American resident in Mexico who works as a publicist for the commission. But, she added, the group hopes that at least starting a purchase fund would get Governor Lauro Ortega's attention.

A report from architects involved in a state government program to beautify Cuernavaca recommended purchasing the house and grounds for conversion to a cultural center, but the current economic crisis in Mexico makes such purchases hard to justify.

The Cuernavaca that Lowry wrote about in his blend of fact and fiction was a quiet town frequented by expatriates.

Cuernavaca remains a resort, but the growth of industry and its proximity to giant Mexico City 53 miles to the northeast have made it a city in its own right, where the foreign community is not as prominent as it once was.

Spencer, whose frizzy gray hair and wire-rimmed spectacles hardly give him the air of a civic activist, said he has never tried a similar campaign.

"I'm absolutely green to this. I just floundered into it, and continue to do so," he said. "It seemed that no one else was prepared to pitch in at the time."

Art Buchwald is on vacation.

'Dr. Mushroom': The Spore's the Thing

By Michael Norman

New York Times Service

SOUTHOLD, New York — Behold a man out of control. His name is Francis Robert Schreiber, or Ady to his friends. On this particular afternoon, after a heavy rain, he is prowling a patch of grass and exclaiming his obsession.

"Oh, my God, look at the size of them," he says, his hand held to the side of his head. "This is unheard of, unheard of. I have to come here tomorrow whether I want to or not. Oh boy, oh boy. I can't keep my eyes from hanging out. Edith, come here and look at this."

In these districts, he is sometimes called Dr. Mushroom. Edith Schreiber is his wife. Today, they have happened upon an unusually rich lode of boletus and chanterelles. She goes about the task quietly, placing the orange and gold fluted caps into a wicker basket. He has yet to return to Earth.

"Oh ho, oh ho," he said. "Don't tell me this isn't fascinating. It's unheard of. Oh my God, oh my God."

Dr. and Mrs. Mushroom live with a Siamese cat, Maximilian III, in a one-story house on a quiet street on Great Neck, a square peninsula of land on the North Fork of Long Island.

They put preserves, make herb vinegars and grow roses. In the main, of course, they hunt wild mushrooms, which they dry and pickle and study and admire.

In fact, they are so taken with slimes and molds and fungi, they have turned their house into a kind of shrine.

There are porcelain mushrooms, glass mushrooms, salt-and-pepper shakers and candles in the shape of mushrooms, a mushroom on a plaque in bas-relief, a sculpture of an elf standing under a mushroom, pictures and charts of mushrooms on the walls, 73 books on mushrooms, mushroom prints on the bathroom towels, a mushroom mustard pot in the dining room and a papier-mâché mushroom on the dashboard of their station wagon.

There are no mushrooms in the master bedroom, however.

"You have to draw the line somewhere," says Mrs. Schreiber.



"Dr. Mushroom" and his wife, Edith, checking out a large boletus.

This has been an extraordinary season here for wild mushrooms, the best, according to Schreiber, in at least 50 years. An unusual amount of rainfall combined with fortuitous climatic conditions have left the Schreibers and the other members of the Eastern Long Island Mycology Club giddy with anticipation. It is a small group, with no more than 35 members. Schreiber, 79, is its founder, president and screening committee. Membership is limited to those who can display that they have more than a culinary interest in mushrooms. In other words, candidates must be as keen on spores as they are on saucers.

Their hunting grounds are untended lawns and small patches of green on the North Fork. The locations are carefully guarded. As Schreiber sees it, the greatest threat to the club is a raid by hungry, wild-eyed gastronomes from nearby Manhattan who have to pay outrageous prices for mushrooms the Schreibers pick just a short drive away.

The threat is easy to understand, especially at this moment, as Schreiber, skittering in hand, serves up an omelet rich with three kinds of mushrooms, boletus, kintini and russulas, and the varieties of chanterelle. "The basic taste is the same," he said, "but it's impossible to describe the nuances."

Born in Hungary, Schreiber emigrated to the United States in 1952, a refugee of the war and Stalinism. He is retired after many years in the steel-importing business. He and his wife met in Europe. Both married someone else, divorced and met again more than 30 years later. In 1955, in the United States.

"I was lonesome and heard she was here," he said. "I called the place where she was at. Someone picked up the phone. I said, 'Hello.' She said, 'For God's sake, Ady, just like that after 30 years. We got married; then came the mushrooms.'"

In the early years of their marriage, they played golf together,

but decided to give it up, he said, without volunteering his handicap. Scores aside, they decided to save on caddy fees and began to hunt mushrooms in earnest.

He holds degrees in horticulture and agronomy and is a poison-control consultant to local hospitals and police departments.

"Once," he began, "I had a call from the hospital. They said they had this woman who felt sick. I said, 'Send me the mushroom.'"

"It was a fantastic mushroom, an excellent mushroom. I said, 'Ask the lady what she drank.'"

"She said she drank a little wine," Ady said, snaky, Co-prinus. "With alcohol, it causes hot flashes. The lady recovered and joined the club."

Most of all, there is the beauty of this pursuit. To Dr. Mushroom, nothing in nature can compare with the chance discovery of, say, chanterelles the color of apricots or pomegranates set in a patch of wild grass or moss.

"Look, look," he orders, pointing at the fungus. "It's like a rose garden."

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

ANNOUNCEMENTS

SUBSCRIBE

to the

INTERNATIONAL

HERALD

TRIBUNE

AND SAVE.

As a new subscriber to the International Herald Tribune, you can save up to 42% of the newsprint price, depending on your country of residence.

For details on the special introductory offer, write to:

INT Subscriptions Department, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92250 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

Or Tel. Paris 7-67-07-79

IN ASIA AND PACIFIC

contact our local distributor at:

International Herald Tribune, 1005 Tel Sang Commercial Building, 24-24 Hong Kong.

HONG KONG Tel. HK 5-286726

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS in English, Paris, Tel. 95 65, Geneva 20726, Rome 37 48 72.

MOVING

FOUR WINDS

INTERNATIONAL

ARNDSEN 0224-821050

CARRO 501046

DAMIAN 8274234

DUNN 01152222

DUSSELDORF 0210747036

GLASGOW 041-891241

JEDDAH 4512019

JOHANNESBURG 041-998-0235

MANCHESTER 0154-0047

RIYADH 0154-0047

30 U.S.A. Offices

Full-time staff

CALL US FOR YOUR NEXT MOVE

MOVING

ALLIED

VAN LINES INT'L

OVER 1000 AGENTS IN 115 COUNTRIES

FREE ESTIMATES

PARIS Desdoro International

(01) 343 23 44

INT'l Moving Services, L.M.S.

(01) 250046

MUNICH L.M.S.

(089) 142244

LONDON

(01) 953 3434

CAIRO Allied Van Lines Int'l

(20-2) 712901

USA Allied Van Lines Int'l Corp

(0101) 313-61-4100

CONTRAX BAGGAGE & MOVING

to 130 cities in Europe, Africa, Asia

Call Charles 281 881 Paris. Cars too

BAGGAGE MOVED by air/sea/USA/

Worldwide. Express Baggage Co. Ltd.

4000 12667, Weybridge, Surrey, UK

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FRENCH PROVINCES

SAINT TROPEZ

CHATEAU SAINT-ANNE

STUDIOS, 2 ROOMS

Luxurious, modern, grand

near beach. (94) 37 20 23

LOIRE VALLEY. In historical village

Developers style house with garden, 10

rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 10

place, beautiful, modern kitchen

4 bedrooms, 2 baths, electric heating

throughout, with garage, storage & large antique lot, new

floor, 1500 sqm, quiet, light 742 2800

10 mins on foot from OPERA 1

lot, 1500 sqm, quiet, light 742 2800

10 mins on foot from OPERA 1

lot, 1500 sqm, quiet, light 742 2800

10 mins on foot from OPERA 1

lot, 1500 sqm, quiet, light 742 2800

10 mins on foot from OPERA 1

lot, 1500 sqm, quiet, light 742 2800

10 mins on foot from OPERA 1

lot, 1500 sqm, quiet, light 742 2800

10 mins on foot from OPERA 1

lot, 1500 sqm, quiet, light 742 2800

10 mins on foot from OPERA 1

lot, 1500 sqm, quiet, light 742 2800

10 mins on foot from OPERA 1

lot, 1500 sqm, quiet, light 742 2800

10 mins on foot from OPERA 1

lot, 1500 sqm, quiet, light 742 2800

10 mins on foot from OPERA 1

lot, 1500 sqm, quiet, light 742 2800

10 mins on foot from OPERA 1

lot, 1500 sqm, quiet, light 742 2800

10 mins on foot from OPERA 1

lot, 1500 sqm, quiet, light 742 2800

10 mins on foot from OPERA 1

lot, 1500 sqm, quiet, light 742 2800

10 mins on foot from OPERA 1

lot, 1500 sqm, quiet, light 742 2800

10 mins on foot from OPERA 1

lot, 1500 sqm, quiet, light 742 2800

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FRENCH PROVINCES

CANNES CROISSETTE, exquisite 530

sqm, duplex, extraordinary 150 sqm

lives, fireplace, 3 rooms, 7 baths

sqm, top floor, garage, un-

finished, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500 sqm, 1500

sqm, 1500 sqm